The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. NO. 464. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED........ £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED...... 1 6 0} DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
For the Benefit of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, and Last Night but one of his Engagement.
On FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1860,
The Performances will commence with Shakespere's Comedy, compressed into three acts, entitled
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Benedick	Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Don Pedro	Mr. Walter Baynham.
Count Claudio	Mr. Charles Weston.
Don John	Mr. F. Allen.
Beatrice	Miss Sarah Thorne.
Margaret	Miss B. Brock.

LADY OF LYONS; OR, LOVE AND PRIDE.

Claude Melnotte	Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Beauseant	Mr. Frank Huntley.
Glavis	Mr. Walter Baynham.
Mons. Deschapelles	Mr. Byng.
Madame Deschapelles	Mrs. Woolidge.
Widow Melnotte	Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.

On SATURDAY (by desire), the Comedy of "The Wonder," and Mr. JOHN DREW will perform in HIS LAST LEGS and HANDY ANDY.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
MADAME CLARA NOVELLO'S FAREWELL.
Mr. Harris respectfully announces
THREE GRAND CONCERTS,
on Friday Evening, November 9th, 1860, Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, Saturday Evening, November 10th, on which occasions the distinguished Vocalist, Madame Clara Novello, will have the honor to appear, and take her final leave of her Dublin friends, assisted by the popular and eminently successful London Glee and Madrigal Union (under the direction of Mr. Land), and comprising the following members:—Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. W. Cummins, Mr. Land, and Mr. Lawler. Solo Pianoforte, Mdlle. Anna Molique. Solo Violin, Herr Molique. Conductor, Mr. Land.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 3s 6d; Gallery, 2s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; States, College-green; Wiseheart, Sackville-street; Wiseheart, Suffolk street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
The Members are informed that the first Grand Concert for the season will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th of NOVEMBER.
ARTISTES:
Madame Clara Novello,
The London Glee and Madrigal Union.
Miss Eyles, Mr. W. H. Cumming.
Mr. Baxter, Mr. Lawler,
and Mr. Land.
Pianoforte—Mdlle. Anna Molique.
Violin—Herr Molique.
Tickets will be issued This Day, from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order),
HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.
P.S.—A Ballot will take place previous to the Concert, and Members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information.

EXHIBITION-ROOM, ROTUNDO,
(Entrance under the Clock).
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE
ASTONISHING AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS
Upon Persons in the ELECTRO-BIOLOGICAL STATE, by PROFESSOR G. W. STONE,
(From the United States).
THIS EVENING (FRIDAY), OCT. 26TH,
And Every Evening (except Saturday), on which Day there will be an Afternoon Entertainment, at Three o'clock.
Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second Seats, 1s.
Doors open at half past Seven, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained during the day, of Mr. M'Kay, Rotundo, and at the door.
P.S.—Phrenological Examinations may be obtained daily at No 8, Upper Sackville-street, between the hours of Twelve Noon and Five pm. Terms—Verbal Examinations, 5s. 6d.; fully Written Charts, 12s. 6d.

MR. BELL'S LITERARY EVENINGS, IN THE ROTUNDO. Entrance from Cavendish-row.
LAST EVENING OF THE PRESENT COURSE.
On MONDAY EVENING, October 29th, at Eight o'clock, Mr. BELL will deliver a Condensation of Sir Walter Scott's Poem of "MARMION; a Tale of Flodden Field."
After which Thackeray's Popular Sketch, "A LITTLE DINNER AT TIMMINS'S;"
And the Trial Scene from Charles Dickens's Pickwick Papers, BARDELL versus PICKWICK (Breach of Promise of Marriage).
Admission—One Shilling. Back Seats, 6d. Junior Branches of Families and Schools, Half-price.

PRAYER MEETING—DORSET INSTITUTION.
A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock.
The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

SPECIAL SERVICES' ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH,
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 26TH,
At EIGHT o'clock.
Preacher—The Rev. Dr. FLEURY.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

OPEN AIR SERVICES, ROTUNDO GARDENS.
"The harvest is past, the summer is ended, and we are not saved."—Jeremiah viii. 20.
ON SUNDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock (God willing), the Open Air Services will be held as usual, in the Rotundo Gardens. Ministers of several denominations have kindly promised to assist.
N.B.—Owing to the shortness of the days, these important union meetings will close for this year on next Sabbath, October 28, 1860.

IRISH CHURCH MISSION FREE SCHOOLS FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS IN DUBLIN.
For Boys, in Rath-row, behind 27, Townsend-street.
For Girls and Infants, in 18, Luke-street.
For Boys, Girls, and Infants, in Skinner's alley, the Coombe.
For Girls and Infants, in Grand Canal-street.
From half-past 9 to 3 o'clock.
Evening School for Boys, in Grand Canal-street. From 7 to 9 o'clock.
IN KINGSTOWN.
For Girls and Infants, in Corrig-avenue.
For boys, in 32, York-road.
From half-past 9 to 3 o'clock.
An excellent English education is given to Roman Catholics in the Mission Schools held in all those places. All the branches of useful instruction are taught with the special view of preparing youth for the great duties of life, and enabling them to serve both God and man, at home and abroad.
The success which has hitherto attended the Society's system of instruction in so many places warrants the confidence that equal advantages are rarely to be met with in ordinary schools.

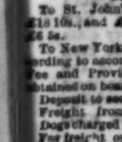
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
ESTABLISHED A.D 1849.
LIBRARY AND READING-ROOMS,
103, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET,
(Near Sackville-street.)
TRUSTEES:
E. Fetherston H., Alexander Parker, Wm. Bewley, Esqrs.
The following are the characteristics of this Association:—
It is Christian | It is Benevolent
It is Catholic | It is Missionary.
A very common mistake prevails respecting the object which the Association has in view. Some suppose that it was formed merely as a Club for the mutual comfort and benefit of its Members, and that no advantage can be derived from the Institution by any save those who are thus closely united to it; and, further, that its operations are exclusively spiritual. It is what they suppose, and much more. The objects of the Associations are, to build up its Members in the faith of the Gospel—to instruct them in the knowledge of the Scriptures—to comfort them in trouble—to counsel them in perplexity—to supply to the Young Man something of the care and sympathy of absent relatives and friends. To attain these ends, they meet frequently for mutual study of the Word of God and for Prayer. Cases of individual trouble or temptation meet with special and kindly attention.
But in addition to this the Members make Young Men generally the objects of their solicitude—being Young themselves they know the trials and difficulties which beset their fellows, and with brotherly kindness try to win them to participate in the privileges and blessings of the Association. The Bible Classes and Prayer-Meetings are open to all, and Reading-rooms to any one introduced by a Member.
W. J. STOKES, Sec.

PROGRAMME OF PUBLIC LECTURES.
THE TWELFTH COURSE OF LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN
Will be Delivered (D.V.) at the
METROPOLITAN HALL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET,
on the following evenings:—
Thursday, Nov. 1st.—Opening Service Sermon, by the Rev. R. W. FORREST, Cork.
November 22nd—"The World's Debt to Christianity."—Rev. W. URWICK, D.D.
November 29th—"Abraham and Lot: a Contrast."—Rev. C. M. FLEURY, D.D.
December 6th—"Elements of Character."—Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN, Abbey-street.
December 13th—"Madagascar and the Gospel."—Rev. O. T. DOBBIN, LL.D., Balliver, Kells.
December 20th—"Godliness True Refinement."—Rev. F. F. TRENCH.
1861, January 10th—"Delusive Hopes Contrasted with God's Promises."—Rev. J. J. BLACK, Ormond-quay.
January 17th—"The Life of Solomon."—Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER.
January 24th—"Wycliff and the Early English Reformers."—Rev. JOHN HALL, Mary's-abbey.
January 31st————— Rev. J. B. LOWE, Liverpool.
February 7th—"Faith and Feeling."—J. H. POWER, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
☞ The Meetings of the Association for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading-rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street, and at the Township School-house, Rathmines, every Monday Evening, at Eight o'clock, to which Young Men are affectionately invited.

KANTURK FAIR.
The above old and well-established Fair will be held in the town of Kanturk, on MONDAY, the 5th day of November next.
The Great Pig Market on the Saturday previous.
Square, Kanturk, October 24, 1860.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 8-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 8-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PACIFIC, ULSTER, MUNSTER, LEINSTER, and PRINCE ALBERT,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"Prince Albert," for New York, October 23rd.
"Leinster," for Boston, November 20th.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation. Steerage—£6 5s.; including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £2.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Dogs charged at £2 each.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO.,
9, Eden-quay, Dublin.

ADVERTISER would feel obliged to any one interested in the Volunteer Movement for Garibaldi for particulars about the next voyage of excursionists.—Address "A. D. C.," Reading-room, Trinity College, Dublin.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
OPENING OF THE SESSION, 60-61.
The Winter Session will commence on MONDAY, the 29th inst. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. JACOB, at One o'clock.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mountjoy-street Meeting, on This (Friday) Evening, Oct. 26, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Subject—"The Pope's Purgatory and the Priests' Masses for the Irish Brigade."
President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.
Did not some priests promise the Pope's recruits that those who died in battle should go straight to heaven?
What proof can Dr. Cullen or his priests give that any of them were sent either to heaven or to Purgatory?
Does Dr. Cullen believe the note in his own Bible on Ecclesiastes ix. 5, about the state of the dead, and the knowledge they have of the things on this earth, and the benefit they get from what is done for them here, whether in the way of masses, or indulgences, or penances, or prayers?
Why does not Dr. Cullen get the Pope to take the souls of all his departed soldiers out of the fire of Purgatory?
If the Pope won't, is it not because he can't, relieve or release them?
Did all the masses of all the "priests" get one soul out of Purgatory last Friday week in Marlborough-street?
What priest will prove that any of those masses was a real sacrifice for sins, really offered by a real sacrificing priest upon a real altar?
Why cannot Dr. Cullen prove that there is such a place or state as Purgatory, and that tortured souls are benefited by masses paid for them here?
Why cannot Dr. Cullen tell whether any of the slain of the Pope's Irish Brigade were in Purgatory Friday week, and are out of it now?
Why does Dr. Cullen fear their being sent into Purgatory, when he says, "They washed away every stain of sin by the Sacrament of Penance, and strengthened their weakness by the bread of angels"?
Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear. Bring your Bibles. Believe, and be saved.

Sermons.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.
INCORPORATED 1701.
A SERMON will be Preached (D.V.) in the Church, Powerscourt, ENNISKERRY, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Labuan in the above Society, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 28th day of OCTOBER, and a Collection made in aid of its Funds.
The total number of Missionaries maintained in the whole or in part by the Society is 478. The number of Divinity Students, Catechists, Schoolmasters, and others maintained by the Society is above 700.
Contributions from such as cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the PREACHER; or by the Rev. H. V. WHITE, Sub-Treasurer to the Society, at the Office, 7, Dawson-street, Dublin.

Education.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Lady residing in a healthful locality, will be happy to receive into her family one or two young ladies, who would enjoy very superior educational advantages, combined with the comforts of a cheerful and happy home.—Address "Y. X. W.," IRISH TIMES Office.

SELECT EDUCATION.—ENGLAND.
A Beneficed Clergyman, M.A., T.C.D., residing in one of the best and most healthful outlets of London, who has had many years' experience in Education, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils, whom he prepares for the English and Irish Universities, and for Competitive Military and Civil Examinations.
He is assisted by the best Professors in each Department, and pays especial attention to candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Addiscombe.
While nothing is omitted that can render his Pupils sound scholars, advertiser's constant aim is to give them the manners and habits of Gentlemen, prepared to fill with credit their several positions in society; at the same time, Religion occupies its proper place, and forms a part of each day's instruction.
Terms for pupils under 14 years of age, 100 guineas per annum; for pupils above 14, 120 guineas.
Any commands addressed to "Clericus," care of Messrs. HODGES and SMITH, Grafton-street, Dublin, shall be immediately attended to.

ACADEMY OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
11, CHARLEMONT-PLACE,
Under the direction of a former chorister of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and pupil of Dr. F. Robinson.
In this Academy pupils are carefully instructed in the Theory and Practice of Singing and Pianoforte playing; while the JUNIOR PUPILS are under the constant care of the Principal, his wife, or a competent Assistant, during their practice.
HOURS, { Morning, 8 to 12. / Afternoon, 4 to 7.
Instruction given at other times according to special arrangement.
The principal is at home on two evenings in the week from 8 to 10, to receive gentlemen who are engaged during the day.
N.B.—Any pupils entering the General Academy, previous to the 1st of December, for six months, will only be charged 10s per month, payable monthly or quarterly in advance.
Prospectuses on application.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN.
MONSIEUR GUIDAL, LL.D.,
139, STEPHEN'S-GREEN WEST, DUBLIN,
88, GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE BLACKROCK, DUBLIN,
RE-OPENED ON THE 1ST OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY PROSPECTUS contains full and accurate information; references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. WILLIAM GUINNESS, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. STAPLETON.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. BLEASBY, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.
INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.
Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL,
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL AND MILITARY INSTITUTION,
26, KILDARE-STREET.

SELECT EDUCATION.—A married Clergyman, residing in a healthy locality, and who has had considerable experience in teaching, wishes to receive into his family two or three pupils, to be educated for Trinity College, or for any of the Civil Departments. Terms moderate.—Address "Rev. N. W.," Borrisokane.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY SLIGO.
TO LET, for such term as may be agreed upon, the
HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of SCURMORE, containing about 200 acres, statute measure, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Moy, opposite the Bay of Killala, about six miles from Ballina, and one mile from Enniscrone. The House is a modern one, and contains comfortable accommodation for a large family.
The Farm is in excellent order and well-stocked, and the offices are extensive and suitable.
Immediate possession can be given.
For terms, apply to Messrs. STEWARTS and KINCAID, 6, Leinster-street, Dublin, or to EDWARD SMITH, Esq., Sligo.
The place can be seen by applying to Mr. LACHLIN SMITH, Land Steward, Scurmore House, Enniscone.

COUNTY WICKLOW.
DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCE. TO BE LET, from the 1st November, a commodious Dwellinghouse, adjoining the town of Baltinglass, having pleasure ground, garden, and excellent out-offices. It contains two large sittingrooms, six bedrooms, servants' room, storeroom, pantry, kitchen, &c.; is in perfect order, and will be let with or without a few acres of land.—Apply to R. H. ANDERSON, Slaney-lodge, Baltinglass.

TO BE LET, HOUSES and LODGINGS (Furnished), in Merrion-square, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Rathmines, &c. Also (Unfurnished) at the North and South sides of the city.—For particulars, apply to FREDERICK LESLIE, House, Land, and Commercial Agent, 57, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

TO BE LET, a convenient HOUSE, in Belvidere-place, containing 2 parlours, drawingroom, 3 principal bedrooms, servants' apartments and Garden.—Apply to A. JONES, Son and Co., House Agents, Furnishers and Auctioneers, 135, Stephen's-green.

WANTED TO RENT, a comfortable Residence, and Twenty Acres, or upwards, of good Land. Security if required.—Address "T. A.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—Wanted, within a week, in city or suburbs, a Sitting and Bedroom, with an additional, or sofa bed. Terms not to exceed 30s a month. Full particulars, "Como," IRISH TIMES Office.

KINGSTOWN—APARTMENTS AND BOARD.—An English lady having taken that commodious house, 1, Victoria-terrace, Kingstown, is prepared to receive a limited number of Ladies and Gentlemen, who will secure all the advantages of a comfortable home on moderate terms. The house is in one of the best situations in Kingstown, facing the sea, over which it commands an extensive view, and is within three minutes' walk of the Railway. It is roomy and well furnished, and, both as a summer and winter residence, will be found thoroughly comfortable.—Apply at the Office of the IRISH TIMES.

HEALTHFUL AND PLEASANT LODGINGS.—One or two Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with neat and comfortable Furnished Lodgings, at the Oriental Baths, 50, Upper Rathmines.

WANTED, by a Solicitor, permanently, a Front Parlour as Office, and a Sitting and Bedroom, partially furnished, with attendance. Gardiner-street, Upper Temple-street, or Blessington-street preferred.—Address, stating terms, which must be moderate "Lex," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED—A Bedroom, and the use of a Sittingroom at breakfast and dinner.—Apply, stating terms by the month, which must be moderate, to N. S., IRISH TIMES Office.

Auctions.

HOUSE, GARDEN, AND LANDS, AT FANNET, CO. DONEGAL, FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 5th NOVEMBER,
At Twelve o'clock,
On the Premises,
The House, Garden, and Lands of Doontiany Cottage, situate in Fannet, within one mile of the Post-office, and in view of Lough Swilly. The House contains two sittingrooms, three bedrooms, servants' rooms, kitchen, and numerous other apartments, with stables, coachhouse, and suitable out offices attached. There is also a good garden, with greenhouse, fruit trees, &c., in fine order. There are also about six acres of rich land, all held under lease, 11 years of which are unexpired, at the yearly rent and taxes of about £12.
A deposit at the time of sale.
Apply at Fannet; to Mr. DIXON, Postmaster, Croaghross, Ramelton; or to
GEO. WALTERS, Auctioneer, Londonderry.

Horses and Carriages.

IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSES,
At 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
On SATURDAY (FIRST), the 27th OCTOBER,
At One o'clock.
Mr. BROWN, of the Royal Horse Bazaar,
94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
Begs to inform his numerous customers, that he has been instructed
TO SELL BY AUCTION, within his Bazaar, On SATURDAY, the 27th OCTOBER,
At One o'clock.
The following Horses in the hands of the breeder, who can be referred to:—
Lot 1—A black Gelding, 5 years old, very strong and useful, equal to 13 stone.
Lot 2—A bay Gelding, 5 years old, powerful, with good action; has been regularly used in single harness.
Lot 3—A black Mare, 5 years old, a first-rate hack, and good huntress; equal to 16 stone.
Lot 4—Very handsome bay Pony, rising 5 years old, carries a lady, well worth attention.
Lot 5—A bay Gelding, with beautiful action, a first-rate hack.
Immediately after which a number of Horses of different descriptions, the property of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, will be exposed for Sale.
Gentlemen intending to send horses to this sale will be kind enough to intimate same as soon as possible.
N.B.—This extensive establishment is always supplied with horses of every description—for private Sale daily, and by Public Auction weekly—which will be seen by advertisement.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 94, STEPHEN'S GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 232, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the especial attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Cars,
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britskas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c., &c., &c.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE.
Established 1839.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
UNUSUAL ADVANTAGE.
The Assurance have the option of applying the Bonus—
1st. In reduction of future premiums.
2nd. As an addition to the sum insured; or
3rd. The present value of the
BONUS WILL BE PAID IN CASH TO THE ASSURED.
There has already been added to policies of fourteen years standing,
BONUS amounting to £25 PER CENT.
NOTE.—Policies effected before the 31st December next, are entitled to one year's additional share of the profits.
M. H. ANDERSON, Agent,
11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
To Policies then in existence two entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
HEAD OFFICE—5, LOTHBURY, LONDON.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., c. xcii.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
(A List of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Institution adopts both the Proprietary and Mutual systems of Life Assurance, and the Policy-holders in both branches are fully protected by the "large Subscribed Capital" of the Company.
In the Proprietary Branch, Assurances are granted at the Lowest Rates of Premium consistent with the security of the Establishment. Such assurances may be effected in a great variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of the Assured. Among others, where the Policy is made payable "On the Assured attaining Sixty years of age, or at Death, if that event should happen previously," is particularly deserving of attention.
In the Mutual Branch of this Institution, the Policy-holders are entitled to the Entire Profits of the Branch, which are divided at the expiration of every fifth year. These profits may be applied either in Reduction of the Yearly Premiums until the ensuing period of division, or in Additions to the Sums Assured.
Prospective Allowances are at each division set apart for those Policy-holders who are not immediately entitled to participate in the profits, but who will have paid five yearly premiums before the next ensuing division; thus affording to the assured all the advantages of an Annual Division of Profits.
Specimens of the Additions already made to Sums Assured, at Participating Rates of Premium.

Date of Policy.	Age.	Sum originally Assured.	Additions.	Sum now Assured.
July, 1840	45	£5000	£1558	£6558
April, 1841	35	1500	405	1905
March, 1841	40	2000	536	2536
December, 1848	39	2000	401	2401
August, 1853	43	3000	332	3331
December, 1853	56	2000	278	2278

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25, EDEN-QUAY,
Beg to announce to their Friends and the Public that they are prepared to supply them with the above Oil, which they warrant of the finest quality, in quantities of one gallon and upwards.
Their direct importation, from the Continental Markets enable them to offer it at 4s 1d per gallon, and persons taking 5 gallons, or upwards, will be allowed a reduction of one penny per gallon.
Country orders punctually attended to, on receipt of P. O. order in favour of J. & F. VAN DE VELDE, 25, Eden-quay, Dublin.
Oil Cans supplied at cost price.

BRIGG'S PATENT COLZA OIL, FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS
This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland.
Wholesale Agent for Ireland.
A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FINE COLZA OIL.
H. LEEDOM & CO. have much pleasure in announcing that they are prepared to supply for the coming season the same quality of fine Colza Oil which gave so much satisfaction during the last four or five winters. For purity and brilliancy of light it cannot be surpassed.
HAMPTON LEEDOM & CO.,
WAX CHANDLERS AND OIL MERCHANTS,
Agents for Price's Patent Candles,
34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

BELMONTINE LAMPS, WITH BUDE BURNERS.
Lamps for Burning Belmontine and Paraffin Oils,
from 1s 3d upwards.
Belmontine and Paraffin Oils, and Liquid Gas.
GEORGE DIXON,
Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET,
(Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square)

THE NEW LAMPS,
BELMONTINE, PARAFFIN, &c.
M'CARTHY AND Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers,
55, WILLIAM-STREET,
Have an extensive assortment of the above, varying in price from 1s 3d each to £3 10s.
Superior Belmontine, Paraffin, and Colza Oils.
(Two doors from the Lord Mayor's Court.)

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
EDWARD HIGGINBOTHAM AND CO.,
102, GRAFTON-STREET,
(Next door to Messrs. Forrest's),
The oldest China, Glass, Lamp, and Oil Merchants in Dublin, where there is the largest and newest stock to select from, at the lowest prices of the day.
As many have been disappointed by other houses claiming a connection with the above firm, please note the address—
102, GRAFTON-STREET.

GASFITTINGS, CHANDELIERS, &c.
We respectfully inform the public that our Stock of Gasfittings is now replete with the newest designs in
Chandeliers, Lobby Lights,
Lanterns, Brackets,
&c., &c.
We have also received several very handsome Glass Lustres, for the Drawingroom, which will be found worthy of inspection.
GREGG AND SON,
LAMP MAKERS AND GASFITTERS,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
WM. FRY & CO.
Have a most extensive assortment of all descriptions of BEDSTEADS, including CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS.
The Curled Hair for their Mattresses is manufactured by themselves from the raw state, thereby ensuring superior quality.
WM. FRY & CO.,
31, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Extending to 23, 24, 25, and 26, FLEET-STREET, and
11, D'OLIER-STREET.
Factory—12, Lower Kevin-street.

KITCHEN RANGES, GRATES, &c., &c.
Good Cottage Range, with Oven or Boiler, 25s.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Oven and Boiler, 30s, 35s, and 40s each.
Useful Family Range, complete, 50s, 55s, and 60s each.
Best heavy Kitchen Range, with Bright Mounting, 70s, 80s, and 90s.
Improved Close Fire Ranges, from £7 10s to £4.
The Etna Close Range, the most simple, economical, and convenient Range manufactured, from £5 5s to £13 13s.
Bedroom Grates, 3s 9d, 4s 3d, 4s 9d, 5s 6d, and 6s each.
Register Parlour Grates, 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d each.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Fire Block Backs, 18s, 20s, and 22s.
Best Register Grates, with Steel Mouldings, Ground Fronts, &c., 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s.
Mantelpieces, from 8s 6d to £4 10s each.
The Celebrated American Cooking Stove, complete, with all the Cooking Utensils, £3 each.
Stoves in variety, suitable for Halls, Shops, Laundries, Harness Rooms, &c., equally cheap, at
WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S,
Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment,
23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
☞ Builders and Parties improving their Houses will find it their advantage to inspect the above.

COOKING FOR THE MILLION.
PATENT AMERICAN PORTABLE KITCHENERS AND STOVES.
HODGES AND SONS
Respectfully beg to call attention to the above useful and ECONOMICAL articles, which for their capabilities cannot be surpassed by any other Range of their SIZE. They are PORTABLE, and can be removed as easily as any ordinary piece of furniture. The expense of MASON'S TIME SETTING will be saved, which often cost more than the value of a small Range, by purchasing one of these. They can be placed either in front of a common Range, or in the recess usually occupied by one. A small size will cook for nine or ten persons daily, at an average expense of about 1s 3d PER WEEK, and CAN BE SEEN WORKING AT
20, ASTON'S-QUAY,
where every information will be given respecting them:
They are sold complete, including all cooking vessels and pans, by the Sole Agents,
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND STREET.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO. have largely increased their Saddlery Department, which is under the charge of a practical Foreman of much experience.
The Stock includes First-class Carriage and Gig Harness, best London made Saddlery and Whips, Horse Clothing, and a general variety of every article requisite for the Stable and Coachhouse.
Repairs promptly attended to.
House Furnishing Ironmongery Warerooms.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Washing and Wringing Machines, Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Residences, Towns, &c.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL,
is the only genuine.
Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "FRED. LEWIS."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS,
Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker,
FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

Wants.

A VISITING GOVERNESS, engaged in the neighbourhood of Rathgar three days each week, desires additional tuition; her course of instruction comprises English, French, Italian, German and Pianoforte.—Address "M. A., Visiting Governess," IRISH TIMES Office.

A SENIOR SOPHISTER desires to take a few pupils in Science and Classics. Terms moderate, references satisfactory.—Address "S. S." IRISH TIMES Office.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Solicitor wishes a PARTNERSHIP in Dublin with one having business, either by share of profits, or will give down such sum as agreed upon; would accept Deputy Clerk of the Peace in any county in Ireland, upon terms advantageous to both; object connexion; references given, and same required; confidence relied on.—Apply, "A. B. C., Solicitor," care of WM. STEWART, LAW OFFICES, Four Courts, Dublin.

WANT SITUATIONS.

LADY'S MAID, or would wait on grown-up young Ladies, a respectable Young Woman, who understands dressmaking and the getting-up of fine things; has lived in England for nearly the last three years, with a lady of distinction; is of the Church of England.—Please to address "C. E. M.," 55, Grafton-street.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID; would take charge of a baby if required; can work well at her needle; would be valuable to any lady who would have an interest in her; is not long from the country.—Address "R. K.," 54, Grafton-street, for a week.

HOUSE, PARLOUR, or CHILDREN'S MAID.—A respectable, steady Young Woman wishes to obtain any of the above situations. She is a clever needlewoman, and can make up fine things if required. References and character unexceptional. Address "C. C.," 55, Grafton-street, or 39, Lower Abbey-street.

HOUSEMAID AND PARLOUR-MAID.—A steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, can make up fine things, and can be recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. D.," IRISH TIMES Office, or Mr. Maguire's, 51, Westland-row, for a few days.

A SMART, active Young Woman is most anxious to obtain a Situation as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or would go as CHILDREN'S MAID or THOROUGH SERVANT in a small family; understands her business in all its branches; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "J. O. F.," IRISH TIMES Office; or 1, Clare-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, just disengaged, wishes to obtain a Situation as HOUSE or PARLOURMAID, and would not object to the care of grown children; can do needlework, and has no objection to town or country.—Apply to C. M., 32, Lower Sackville-street, or 8, Merrion-row.

WISHES for a Situation, as COOK, in a respectable family, a Person who fully understands her business; soups, jellies, creams, pastries, and the care of a dairy, if required; also marketing; would have no objection to act as housekeeper and cook in a single gentleman's establishment; is of the Established Church; is a widow, 40 years of age; no objection to the country.—Address "S. Y., Cook, 44, Grafton-street.

DISENGAGED, and wishes to obtain a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK; has a perfect knowledge of her business in all its branches; will be found trustworthy and obliging; the advertiser would have no objection to a small washing; will be highly recommended by her last mistress, who is in town at present.—Any commands addressed "M. E.," 60, Grafton-street, or 22, Upper Sackville-street, will be immediately attended to.

GOOD COOK, or THOROUGH SERVANT, an active Young Woman, who understands her business perfectly, and will be highly recommended by respectable families in town, with whom she has lived.—Address "D. K.," 3, Cavendish-row, or 55, Grafton-street.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who understands her business; can wash, if required; will be found most obliging and cleanly in her habits; can be well recommended.—Address "M. B.," 2, Cavendish-row, or 19, Henry-street.

MAN and Wife want Situations together, or would go separately—the Man as BUTLER, with or without assistance, and the Woman as HOUSEMAID or LAUNDRESS; both of thorough experience and good character, which will bear strict inquiry; would be found trustworthy and obliging to any family requiring their services; are of the Church of England; no objection to town or country.—Address "J. G.," 10, Nassau-street, for three days.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, a BUTLER, disengaged on the 24th of this month, and has lived with some of the first families of Ireland, and has some of the highest recommendations that can be produced; he is about 20 years of age; understands his business in every respect as IN-DOOR SERVANT; can drive in double or single harness if required.—Address IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, or 55, Grafton-street.—No Roman Catholic need apply.

A S GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, active Man, who has a thorough knowledge of his business in all its various branches; will be found the most suitable for strict honesty, sobriety, and attention; the advertiser would wish to make himself generally useful.—Any commands addressed to "F. F.," at 61, Grafton-street, or at 33, Upper Sackville-street, will be punctually attended to.

WANTS a Situation, Weekly or Yearly, as GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT, a steady, active, elderly Man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect; will make himself generally useful; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by the family he last lived with, who is now in town, or would go as Messenger.—Address "R. S.," 13, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, in a Gentleman's family, a young man who knows his business perfectly, the care of lamps, plate, and furniture; can be highly recommended by his last master; has no objection to town or country; advertiser is a Protestant.—Please address "J. M." 55, Grafton-street, or 25, Earl-street.

SERVANT.—A Young Man, not long in Dublin, could take care of a horse and car, &c.; can be well recommended for honesty and good conduct by the gentleman in whose service he is at present.—Address JOHN CLEARY, Finglas.

A YOUNG Man from the Country wishes to obtain a Situation as PORTER or SERVANT in a Hotel; respectable references.—Address "J. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTS a Situation, a Pensioner from the Constabulary, as CARETAKER and LODGEKEEPER, and would take charge of a small Garden, if required; his wife would take a laundry; both are Protestants, and no incumbrance. Both characters will bear the strictest scrutiny.—Address "M. D.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

GRINDER WANTED.—Wanted, a Gentleman capable of teaching the Science Questions asked last year in the Junior Freshman Class for Honors. Advertiser will attend at the Tutor's house, if not far from Capel-street, for 2 hours daily 4 days.—Apply by letter to "Alpha," 64 and 65, Capel-street.

WANTED, a HOUSEKEEPER in a nobleman's establishment. None need apply but a Protestant; a person who has filled a similar situation, and who can be well recommended.—Apply (post paid) to "P. C. A.," Castlewellan.

WANTED, for the Country, a GROOM, who is able to drive; a Protestant, and without encumbrance; wages, £16 a year, clothes, and board in the house.—Apply, postpaid, to "G. M.," Shirley House, Carrickmacross.

32, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.
RAZORS.
The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality as the old Road Razors, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years.
J. TWEEDALL,
MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
32, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Cutlery repaired. ** No Second Price.

THE CORNHILL ROYAL PATENT POWDER STARCH.
This STARCH, so justly celebrated for strength, purity of colour, and imparting a brilliant and elastic finish to the cloth, is not surpassed in any of these qualities, or in cheapness. Free of any adulteration, it is peculiarly adapted for fine fabrics, and only requires a trial to ensure its constant use.
When purchasing, ask for
THE CORNHILL STARCH.
S. CHRISTIE,
68, MIDDLE ABBEY STREET,
Agent for Dublin,
And the South of Ireland.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES.
These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen and every information obtained from
H. BISTHORPE AND SON,
Agents for Ireland,
11 and 12 CORK-HILL, Dublin.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
15, GRAFTON-STREET,
sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and with the greatest facility, Messrs. C and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each ... £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from ... 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of innumerable eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M D F R S,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
SOLD ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, ... capsuled and labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) ...

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO.
are now prepared with all the leading Styles of Garments, suited to present Season.
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

MRS. MANNING
Has the honour to announce her return from PARIS AND LONDON, and the arrival of her New Goods,
DUBLIN,
102, AND 103, GRAFTON-STREET.
October 19th, 1860.

J. MANNING,
SILK MERCER, AND IMPORTER OF FOREIGN GOODS,
Has the honour to announce his return from PARIS AND LYONS,
With a magnificent assortment of Novelties suited for the present season.
He also begs respectfully to add that, in order to afford further facilities for his increasing trade, he has made large additions lately to his extensive Warehouse, the new portion of which is exclusively set apart for Silks, Shawls, Fancy Dresses, Gloves and Ribbons.

THE "IRISH TIMES."—BELFAST.
Mr. Hugh Adair having been discontinued as Agent for the IRISH TIMES in Belfast, an active person is required in his place as AGENT.
Applications to be addressed to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, Dublin.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

MOTTO WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
30, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

TO THE RIGHT HON: THE EARL OF LEITRIM.

We, the undersigned Tenants on the Leitrim Property, in the Parishes of Mohill and Cloone, desire to approach your Lordship with every feeling of respect and attachment, and to tender to you our sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your Providential escape from the late attempt upon your life, in the town of Mohill, in which we cannot fail to see the merciful interposition of an All-wise Providence in thus miraculously saving you, and to whom we pray that He may still spare you for many years yet to come, and protect you from the machinations of wicked and designing men. To us your loss would be irreparable, as each year and a more intimate intercourse with your Lordship tend more fully to prove that you are our best and truest friend, and that you are always ready to afford to the peaceful, industrious, and honest tenant encouragement and protection, irrespective of sect or party.

Your continued residence amongst us as a Landlord, and the extensive and constant employment given to the labouring class on the adjoining as well as your own Estate, clearly show us that you are not unmindful of the duties, as well as the rights, of property.

Wishing your Lordship a lengthened life, hallowed by every blessing which the Almighty in His mercy may vouchsafe, we remain, your faithful and devoted Tenants,

18th October, 1860.

Duke Crofton, Lakefield.
Robert J. Dobson, L R C S I.
John Irwin Wilson, Gortletteragh.
Francis Noble, Dooners.
Peter Mulvey, Drumgilra.
Edward Soden, M D.
George Lattimer, Dooners.
Peter Duignan, Dooners.
Timothy Fox, Carrowbeagh.
Pat M'Guiness.
William Heaney, Mohill.
Pat Doherty, Drumdoo, farmer.
Peter Magan, Drumlara, farmer.
Stephen Magan, Drumlara, farmer.
Pat Quin, Killimann, farmer.
Denis Quin, Killimann, farmer.
John Cullum, farmer, Clooncumber.
Patrick Dyer, Carrowbeagh, farmer.
Michael Reynolds, Drumrahill, farmer.
Jas Ward, Drumrahill, farmer.
John M'Cullagh, Selton.
Robert M'Cullagh, Selton.
Pat Donnelly, farmer, Brynross.
Hugh Tiernan, farmer, Brynross.
Edward M'Guiness, farmer, Killimann.
Ned Reynolds, farmer, Esker.
Michael Duignan, farmer, Killimann.
John Reynolds, farmer, Esker.
Edward O'Brien, farmer, Killimann.
Francis Donohoe, farmer, Drumgilra.
Francis Rourke, farmer, Drumgilra.
Pat Rourke, farmer, Drumgilra.
John Cain, farmer, Drumgilra.
William Conneffray, farmer, Drumgilra.
Michael Cannon, farmer, Drumgilra.
Pat Faughnan, farmer, Esker, North.
Abraham Thornton, farmer, Farnaught.
William Kelly, Gortletteragh.
Patrick Flynn, Drumrahill.
Michael Mahon, farmer, Clooncarne.
John Heany, farmer, Fryne.
John Diffley, farmer, Clooncarne.
William Conneffry, Drumgilra.
Michael Conroy, Killimann.
Hugh M'Ginley, Cloonboney.
Bernard Reynolds, Killimann.
Richard Howard, Clooncumber.
Pat Kerrigan, farmer, Currycramph.
Michael O'Hara, farmer, Errew.
Hugh Tiernan, farmer, Breanross.
Pat Feehily, farmer, Breanross.
Wm Boyle, farmer, Derane.
Thomas Mahon, farmer, Cushill.
Patrick Mahon, farmer, Cushill.
Michael Rogan, farmer, Gortletteragh.
John Keighran, farmer, Breanross.
John Reynolds, farmer, Tryne.
Patrick Reynolds, farmer, Farnaught.
John Cannon, farmer, Farnaught.
James Fanning, farmer, Farnaught.
Thomas Laughnan, farmer, Currycramph.
Matthew M'Keon, farmer, Currycramph.
Wm Carroll, farmer, Drumdoo.
Pat M'Loughlin, farmer, Errew.
Wm M'Loughlin, farmer, Errew.
Richard Howard.
Nathaniel Makin.
Matthew Brady, Killiman.
Francis Little, farmer, Rosduan.
James M'Guinness, farmer, Rouskeynamona.
Edward Doyle, farmer, Laheen.
Pat Mahon, farmer, Rosduan.
Nicholas Doyle, farmer, Laheen.
Hugh Reynolds, farmer, Rouskeynamona.
Bernard Beirne, sen., farmer, Rouskeynamona.
Alexander Ballam, farmer, Gortletteragh.
Duke Ballam, farmer, Gortletteragh.
Pat Woods, farmer, Drumdoo.
Michael Woods, farmer, Drumdoo.
James Woods, farmer, Drumdoo.
Pat Toohill, farmer, Oubagraffy.
Owen Gucheen, farmer, Clooncliva.
Pat M'Guiness, farmer, Clooncliva.
Michael Wynne, farmer, Drumrahill.
Pat Reynolds, farmer, Drumrahill.
Thomas M'Guire, farmer, Clooncliva.
John M'Guire, farmer, Clooncliva.
Thomas Murray, farmer, Killiman.
Owen Carroll, farmer, Clooncliva.
Mary Meehan, widow, farmer, Clooncliva.
Bridget M'Guire, widow, farmer, Clooncliva.
Pat Mahon, farmer, Drumliggan.
James Caserly, farmer, Drumliggan.
Michael Derwin, farmer, Drumliggan.
John Reynolds, farmer, Drumdoo.
James Smyth, farmer, Drumliggan.
Peter Heslin, farmer, Drumliggan.
Phelim Quinn, farmer, Drumliggan.
Bridget Mahon, widow, farmer, Drumliggan.
Michael Carroll, farmer, Killimann.
John M'Keon, farmer, Clooncarn.
John M'Ginley, farmer, Clonboney.
Stephen M'Hugh, farmer, Clooncliva.
John Burnes, farmer, Drumrahill.
James Faughnan, farmer, Clooncliva.
Thomas Doherty, farmer, Drumdoo.
Pat Masterson, mason, Clooncliva.
John Crohan, farmer, Derrane.
John Rourke, farmer, Derrane.
John Creegan, farmer, Derrane.
Jas Reynolds, farmer, Derane.
Michael Creegan, farmer, Derrane.
Owen Winters, farmer, Cashill.
Edward Beirne, farmer, Cashill.
Thomas Whelan, farmer, Drumharny.
Thomas Reynolds, farmer, Drumharny.
John Reynolds, farmer, Drumharny.
Jas Slator, farmer, Drumharny.
Connor Heslin, farmer, Brynross.
Mary Farrell, widow, Clooncliva.
Mick Mulligan, farmer, Killimann.
Jas Keenan, farmer, Brynross, Gortnaconny.
James Doyle, farmer, Laheen.
William Mitchell, farmer, Drumliggan.

REPLY.

TO MY TENANTS, MOHILL AND CLOONE ESTATE.

MY FRIENDS,—I receive with much gratification the Address which you now present as a renewed assurance of your attachment to me.

I have regretted very much the rancour of political hostility and the bitter and malicious agitation which has been raised against me, trying to create disaffection amongst you, and to cause disunion between you and me.

Having failed in this object, our enemies have now tried to assassinate me, and they lay the guilt at your doors of having conspired to take away my life.

Your coming here to offer your congratulations on my providential escape, and expressing your attachment to my person, is, in point of fact, your answer to that charge.

I cheerfully accept your congratulations. I acquit you of all participation in the crime which has been committed—a crime which has not inflicted any bodily injury upon me, but which is a diabolical outrage upon you and upon society.

It is quite impossible that you should have gained anything by my death, and it is probable that very many of you would have suffered very serious loss if I had fallen.

It is now twenty-one years since I first came to reside amongst you, consequently I am not a stranger to any of you, and you have had ample time to become acquainted with me. During that long period you have never done any act towards me of which I have cause to complain.

Since I have succeeded to the inheritance of this estate, and become your landlord, you have shown a readiness to meet my wishes, and a confidence in me as your landlord, of which I have reason to be proud.

I feel that I should be doing you and myself an injustice if I did not frankly tell you that I do not suspect any of you, and that I do suspect others. We all know the direction from which all discord in this neighbourhood proceeds.

I am thankful to you for the assurance that you continue to regard me as your best and truest friend; it is my wish to do so. We have worked together for many long years, and I hope, with the mercy of God, that some few years are still to come that we may be allowed to work together in peace and quietness; and it will be far more gratifying to me to see you sitting with me again around the dinner table in this house than that we should meet for the purpose of mutual congratulations that we have one and all escaped from an overwhelming misfortune.

I sincerely hope that each succeeding year that I may be left amongst you will find us engaged in some new work of usefulness for the benefit of all with the same good spirit as heretofore.

In the event of my being taken from you, I have so directed by my will that my heir shall be bound to carry out certain rules and conditions, by the observance of which he can alone enjoy this estate, and which, I hope, will be the means, with the mercy of God, of effectually preventing this neighbourhood relapsing into the melancholy state in which I found it.

You are good enough to state that I am always ready to encourage the peaceful, industrious, and honest tenant, irrespective of sect or party.

Having always advocated civil and religious liberty, I hope that it is not too much to expect that I may be allowed to enjoy the same freedom myself that I have advocated for others.

I have never interfered with the religious doctrines of any person on this estate. I respect every man's religion so long as that religion is that of peace, the religion of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

But if, in the performance of public worship, or any religious ceremony, language is used to injure any person in the estimation of the congregation, or calculated to cause disaffection, strife, or bloodshed, such language is injurious to religion and to society—it is opposed to all liberty, civil or religious, and it is destructive to the well-being of the congregation, no matter what religion they may profess.

The deplorable events of 1845, '46 and '47 were the cause of my resigning the representation of this county in the latter year; and I was in hopes, by a constant residence here, with an unremitting attention to the wants of all, that the state of society might improve, and it is with very sincere pain and sorrow I see a retrograde movement; but, so long as those placed in authority think more of canvassing for Members to serve in Parliament than of any just principles of good government, the improvement in society must be very slow, and the danger must be great.

I thank you for your assurance of your continued good-will towards me, and that you think my loss would be to you irreparable. I look to you for protection and support, and upon your good faith and regard for my welfare I rely for my safety.

I trust that, with the blessing of God and your continued attachment to me, the future machinations of wicked and designing men may be frustrated, and that I shall live to see you happy and prosperous, in the full and entire enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, without the apprehension of fire and murder; and believe me that, if you are true to yourselves, to your Queen, and to your God, the Almighty will, of His infinite mercy, protect and bless you and your's, and give you prosperity.

With my best wishes for your welfare,
Believe me always,
Your true and sincere Friend,
LEITRIM.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM SYDNEY, EARL OF LEITRIM.

We, your Lordship's loyal and dutiful Tenantry and Servants on your Lordship's Fannet Estate, County Donegal, cannot let the present opportunity pass without offering your Lordship our most hearty congratulations, for your recent providential escape from the hand of the (would-be) assassin, which is an event that has diffused the greatest joy through your Lordship's Fannet Tenantry. We deplore the state of our country, when a man could be found in it so lost and degraded as to commit such a diabolical and sanguinary act in open day, regardless of all laws, human and Divine. But that over-ruling power which sways an uncontrollable sceptre in Heaven, as well as among the armies of men, has preserved to us a Landlord and a Patron worthy of our esteem, and we hope the day is far distant that the vile machinations of man would be able to sever those bonds of love and unity that bind your Lordship and us together.

Deeply sensible of the advantages of an hereditary landlordship, and not less mindful of the blessings which the tenantry have enjoyed under the sway of the House of Leitrim, we hail with delight and thankfulness the continuation of your Lordship as representative of the Leitrim family on this estate, and as a pledge of the continuance and of the security of our rights and privileges, as well as for the prosperity and happiness of all your tenantry in Fannet.

The time, in our opinion, has arrived when those diabolical acts cannot exist in any country. We know that there is nothing in the laws or constitution of our country to cause, lead, or induce any one to do that which is wrong, and if all men acted up to the laws and constitution, we would not be assembled here to-day to congratulate your Lordship, and denounce the assassin.

We are aware emissaries of the devil were going about, endeavouring to establish discord between your Lordship and us. We only say to these diabolical symbols, let them weep for themselves. We who are connected with your Lordship claim a right to judge of your exemplary conduct, and not those unconnected with you.

It is immaterial to your Lordship and to us what your enemies may say to save themselves.

We admire your Lordship's integrity and straightforward conduct at all times, and on all occasions, towards us. We wish your Lordship a long life and many happy days, to wield that due authority which is common to the Leitrim family, and be a terror to any who might think of opposing our laws and constitution.

We therefore offer our most devoted acknowledgments to Almighty God, the Author of all good, who has preserved your Lordship in the hour of danger.—We are, my Lord, your Lordship's humble and obedient tenants and servants,

Dated at Ballyhiernan, 11th October, 1860.

JAMES HAY, Urneycan.
SAMUEL M'NUTT, Shedeagh,
GEORGE REID, Leatbeg,
JOHN BLACK, Glenok,
EDWARD CLINTON, Ballynabrocky,
LAURENCE BEYLEY, Toome.

[Here follow 308 other signatures of his Lordship's tenantry in Fannet.]

TO THE TENANTS ON MY MANORS AT FANNET.

MY FRIENDS,—It has given me great satisfaction to receive the address which you have presented to me, offering your congratulations at my recent escape from assassination, in the town of Mohill, and deploring the state of our country, where a man could be found so degraded as to commit such an act, regardless of all laws, both human and Divine.

I thank you most sincerely for your congratulations, and lament as much as you do, that, notwithstanding the excellence of the laws and Constitution of our country, the administration of the law is so defective that such horrible crimes are of frequent occurrence. It is gratifying to me to receive the assurance that you are contented and happy as my tenants, and that you are not unmindful of the benefits you have hitherto received.

It does not of necessity follow that my estates should, at my death, continue in succession with the earldom.

I have, by my will, appointed my heir, who will be required, as a condition, to observe such rules as I have directed, and which will, I hope, with the blessing of God, be productive of good, and for the welfare of the country.

You inform me that emissaries have been employed to establish discord between you and me; that you have rejected their wicked counsels, and that you are satisfied with my conduct towards you.

I cannot too warmly acknowledge your goodness, and thank my friends in Fannet for the honourable manner in which they have repelled the bad advice and refused to participate in the acts of those who went, about the country collecting money to persecute me.

I lament very much these combinations for evil, as it is quite impossible for one individual, be his intentions ever so good, or his desire to promote the welfare of his tenants ever so great, even with the greatest perseverance, to carry on successfully any extensive improvements for the benefit of all, when encountered on all sides by the hostility of factious partisans.

Notwithstanding the excellence of our laws and Constitution, which you very justly and properly respect and reverence as good and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen, everything may be in danger, as well as those who honour and respect them, from the force of such combinations, as you have so laudably resisted.

I am happy to be able to add that I have no reason to doubt the attachment of my tenants on this estate. I have lived amongst them for twenty-one years, and even in the most disturbed times I have always received respect and kindness from them, and I believe that they would make great sacrifices to prove their attachment to me if any such were required.

The only offences committed against me have come from a very different quarter, and now an attempt has been made to assassinate me, and impute a combination against me amongst my tenants.

The Almighty and Ever-merciful God, who rules over all, has averted this awful calamity and preserved my life and the reputation of my tenants, who, had I fallen, would have been held up to the odium of the world as a gang of murderers.

I sincerely trust that my providential escape may be useful to my fellow-countrymen, and that the truth will soon make itself manifest to all men, and to the Legislature, and that the soil of Ireland will cease to be stained with the blood of the humblest of her sons.

With every desire for your safety, prosperity, and welfare, it is my humble prayer to Almighty God, that my life may be spared, that I may be enabled to carry out those undertakings which I believe to be for your good, and for the good of the country. If I fall, I shall at least have the satisfaction of knowing that I have done my best, and that I enjoy the good-will of my faithful tenants. Believe me, your sincere and faithful friend,

LEITRIM.

Lough Ryan, October 20th, 1860.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

The London Stock Market acquired considerable buoyancy to-day, probably owing to the more favourable aspect of foreign politics, which is now perceptible. An advance of one-quarter per cent. was consequently established; this, however, was not fully supported, a relapse having taken place towards the close of the market. An advance of one-eighth per cent. was also recorded in new 3 per cents. in our local market, which appeared to be firmly maintained. No transaction is marked in Consols to-day, and business was still very limited. Scarcely any variation was noticeable in the Share market, and dealings were not of an extensive character.

In Banks—Bank of Ireland Stock was quoted at an advance of £1 per cent., and continued in demand; Hibernians realised their former value (£37); and Nationals passed hands at yesterday's reduced rates—both Securities closing steadily. Royals opened at an improvement of one-quarter, but subsequently fell back to £27½, at which there remained sellers.

In Steam—Atlantics continued to droop, a further fall of one-eighth being marked to-day, but at the depreciation more shares were required. British and Irish, and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares, both realised their previous prices respectively, at which, however, they were still offered. City of Dublin Shares of 1860 were one quarter higher. The £100 Shares were required at last rate, and Dundalks (limited) were nominally £10 3s 9d to £10 5s.

In Mines—Carysfort Scrip Shares passed hands at a further improvement. Connorrees opened at an advance on yesterday's highest price of 1s per share; from this the market rapidly rose to 37s, but the advance seems to have induced sellers, and a relapse of 25s 9d was the consequence, at which weakness was still apparent. There were buyers of General Mines at £4½, and Mining Company of Ireland were nominally £13¼ to £13½. Wicklow Coppers were on sale.

In Miscellaneous—A fractional improvement took place in Alliance and Consumers' Gas, at which there were still buyers. Patriotics realised their former rate, and continued in demand.

The only alteration recorded in Railway Securities is that in Dundalk and Enniskillens which fell back one-half, but closed steadily. Belfast and Northern Counties, and Dublin and Wexfords, both realised yesterday's rates, respectively; the former appeared steady; the latter were still offering at the price, there being buyers at £4 18s 9d. For Great Southern Stock, yesterday's reduced price was obtained; sellers requiring an advance of one-eighth per cent. for furthur transactions. Subjoined are the nominal quotations:—Cork and Bandons, buyers at £14½; Dublin and Belfast Junctions, £43 to £43½; Irish South Easterns, buyers at £5 18s 9d; Midland Great Westerns (£50), £51½ to £52; and Waterford and Limericks, sellers at £23½. In Preference, Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A), and 4 per cent. Stock, were exchanged at former rates in each case, and closed steadily.

The general appearance of the Official Traffic Table, published to-day, is still on the whole satisfactory, but it would be premature to institute any comparison yet, as only 16 weeks of the half year have in most cases elapsed.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 25.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅜
Ditto account, 8th November	91⅜
Ditto for new account, 12th October	91⅜
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	240
Hibernian	37
National	83
Royal	27½ ¾
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	4
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54
British and Irish	45½
City of Dublin	—
Ditto Issue of 1860	5¾
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	14s
Connorree (Limited)	33s 6d
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas account	9¾
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Northern Counties	45
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5
Great Southern and Western	112¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, Class A	10¾
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.	
Portadown &c., Junction 5 per cent. 5 years unexpired	100¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31st October. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	91⅝	—	91⅝	—	—	93
Ditto for Account	91⅝	—	—	—	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅜ ⅝	91⅝ ½	91⅜ ⅝	91⅝	[illegible]	91⅜ ⅝
Ditto for Account	91⅜	—	—	91⅜ ⅝	[illegible]	91⅝
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—OCTOBER 25.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, ... — — 92⅞ 93
Account, ... — — 92⅞ 93
New Threes, ... — — [illegible]

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, ... — — [illegible]
Account, ... — — [illegible]
New Threes .. .. — — [illegible]

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, ... — — [illegible]
Account, ... — — [illegible]
New Threes, ... — — [illegible]

1-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, ... — — [illegible]
Account, ... — — 92⅞ 93
New Threes, ... — — [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, ... — — [illegible]
Account, ... — — [illegible]
New Threes, ... — — [illegible]

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 53¼; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 115½; Great Western, 73; Great Western of Canada, 15½; Great Southern and Western, 118¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118 118½; London and North Western, 100 100½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 58¼; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, 47¾; Midland Stock, 134¼ ¾; South Eastern, ... ; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102¾; York and North Midland, 88½ ¼; London and South Western, 88½; Great Western, 72¾; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern, 117; Grand Trunks, 26½ 27; North British, 62½ ¾; Great Western, 72; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), 86½; Bank stock, 229½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols have been firmer this morning, and improved to 93 buyers, and 92⅞ to 93 for money, business continues limited. Shares are steady and firm. Midland and Great Northern stocks have improved upon Traffic, but other things are about the same as at the close of yesterday. Canadians inactive and without change.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds continue without animation, although both in politics and the money market the tendency, on the whole, is less unfavourable than during the past week. Rupee paper and Indian securities generally were heavy to-day owing to the character of the last advices and still uncertain position of Indian finances, both railway and Governmental. In the Discount market there has been only a moderate demand to-day. No gold was taken from the Bank to-day.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The Funds to-day were perfectly stationary in price, with little business. The rumour of an impending loan is still circulated. The prospect of a somewhat dearer Money market, at no distant period, combined with the movements at Warsaw, and in Naples, induces caution, although no immediate increase of anxiety. The prices of British Railway Stocks continue to be remarkably well supported, notwithstanding the advanced quotations of Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and Midland Stocks, and the subsidence of the late demand. Scarcely any reaction is observable. London and North Western has fallen this afternoon, however, owing to a considerable decrease in the last week's traffic. The supply of money in the discount market continues ample, but few transactions take place below the Bank minimum, it being believed that the Continental demand for bullion is only satisfied for the time. The applications at the discount office at the Bank to-day, were upon a moderate scale.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Bank Stock, —; Ambergs, —; Caledonians, 91½ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3; Eastern Counties, 52½ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 2; Great Northern, 115 16; Great Northern A, 116½ 17½; Great Western, 72½ ¾; Great Western of Canada, 15; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6¾; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117¾ 18; London and North Western, —; London and South Western, —; Leeds Northern, 57½ 8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46¾ 7¼; Midland Stock, 133¾ ¼; North British, 62½ ¾; Mexicans, —; South Eastern, 84¾ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 102½ ¾; York and North Midland, 87¾ 8½. Consols have been steady and firm all day, and close at 93 to ⅛ for account, and 92⅞ 3 for money. Shares quoted firm, and improved in price, but towards the afternoon they declined upon country selling orders, and close very flat, Midlands, Leeds, and Dovers declined 1 per cent. upon the highest prices. Eastern Counties also very heavy. Canadians dull but unchanged.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The weekly court at the Bank has broken up without any alteration in the rate of discount. The Funds to-day are better, and an improvement of ⅛ to ¼ per cent. has taken place in Consols. The upward movement is less observable in the other departments of the Stock Exchange. Business exhibited little revival. The securities of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada show increased depression.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, OCT. 25TH, 3-25 P.M.—Bourse very dull. Rentes closed at 68.85, or same as yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 25.—Weather fine. Attendance of countrymen good. Consumptive demand for wheat at fully Monday's prices. Oats and barley unaltered in value. Flour same as on Monday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, OCT 25.—Supplies of such kind of fat stock are limited, yet the trade rates excessively heavy. The only change in prices, however, is a decline in the quotations of veal, from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Beef from 2s 6d to 5s 8d. Mutton, 3s to 5s 2d. Veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d. Pork, 4s to 5s 4d. Beasts—850; sheep, 4,500; calves, 450; pigs, 360. Foreign—440; sheep, 1,200; calves 280.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT 25.—Sugar, only one public sale consisting of 150 hhds., Cuba muscarade, which sold at 40s to 45s 6d, for low to fine yellow; privately 1,200 bags. Manilla, sold at 38s 3d to 39s. Coffee flat, plantation. Ceylon, selling at fully 1s below last sales. Rice very firm.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 25.—At our market this morning there was about an average attendance, but there was scarcely so much activity in the wheat and flour trade as of late, nevertheless, the great runs of new and old English and foreign wheat were in good request, the former at fully previous rates, and the latter advance of 2d per 70lbs. Flour was only in moderate demond, but French and American was the turn higher.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 25.—Sugar market active; sales comprise 350 casks Jamaica 41s. Rice market very firm, but owing to the extreme prices asked by holders only a moderate business has been transacted. No sales in molasses, rum, or coffee.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCT 25.—Sales probably about 8,000 bales. No change. Imports nil., previously 15,000.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET, OCT. 25.—Limited supply of English wheat; the trade ruled dull for all descriptions at a decline of 1s per quarter; barley firm; oats held slowly at rather lower rates. Indian corn, 1s per quarter higher, Peas and beans, 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 25.—White wheat, 27s to 33s 6d; red wheat, 24s to 32s; oats 11s 10d to 15s; barley 14s to 17s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT 25.—Firsts 111s; seconds, 110s; thirds, 100s; fourths, 94s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s. 3,000 in market.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts smaller than on this day week. Prime heifer and bullock beef in demand, for home consumption, at about former quotations; but second rate cattle were a drug, and sold 10s per head lower. The supply of sheep also less, with a moderate demand at a shade under former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 58s per cwt, sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts, 37s to 50s per cwt, do. The best wedder mutton, 7d to 7½d per lb in the sink; inferior and ewes, 6d to 6½d per lb do. Veal, 8d per lb do.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

DUBLIN BUTTER CRANE.—Firsts, 112s; seconds, 106s; third, 100s. Cool butter, 10d to 13d per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of foreign wheat this week are large, of barley good, but small of oats and all English grain.

The attendance at this morning's market was small; although it included a few country buyers the business transacted was unimportant, but prices either of English or foreign are unaltered.

Spring corn of all descriptions is steady at Monday's quotations.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	790	280	—	—	—	440 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	50	770	—	—	—
Foreign	29,120	3,110	6,190	—	—	22,420 brls. 3130 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

At to-day's corn market there was a good attendance. Business was checked to some extent by holders asking a further advance on Friday's prices, but ultimately a fair business was done at the full currency of that day. Egyptian wheat met more attention, at fully 3d per cental advance. Indian corn was quite 6d per quarter dearer. There was a steady business in flour, at 6d per sack and barrel improvement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G P O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

India (Calcutta, China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles .. 6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D] .. 6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S] .. 6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S] .. 6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q] .. 7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S] .. 6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, OCT. 26.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Much Ado About Nothing" and "The Lady of Lyons."
PROFESSOR STONE'S ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, ROTUNDO—Eight o'clock.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 20, amounted to 64,126, making a daily average of 10,687 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds

TEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY,

being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines........................ 1s 0d
Every additional line.................... 0s 3d
WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,
First three lines........................ 1s 0d
Every additional line.................... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPES.
The French (among whom anything resembling the English or Dutch model is rarely seen, are said to employ about 4,000 hands in the manufacture of pipes. As they do with everything they undertake, they have brought the elements of art to bear both upon the design and ornamentation of their pipes. They would sooner think of throwing away the glass from which they have drank, than the pipe from which they have smoked. The Briar-root Pipe obtained from Keevil's is a well-finished article, with a graceful bowl and a well-proportioned stem, and its owner keeps it in a case, reveres it for its blackened hue and pungent odour, and grows attached to it from long use, then sends his friends to
EDWARD KEEVIL'S,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY.
A sample of the Briar-root Pipe, sent post free, for Thirteen Stamps.

TO SMOKERS—Having purchased the retail business of Mr. R. KEEVIL, in Nassau-street, corner of Dawson-street, the prices will remain as heretofore; and I hope to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the late proprietor.
PETER QUINN,
Cigar Importer, Nassau-street,
Corner of Dawson-street.

M'MAHON AND CO. beg to inform the Public and the Customers of their former celebrated Hosiery Establishment in Westmoreland-street, that they can now be supplied with the same class of prime Goods, at their New Concern, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET, near Carlisle-bridge, and that owing to the smallness of their expenses, they are enabled to sell Shirts, Drawers, Vests, Gloves, Stockings, and every article in their line, at least 20 per cent. lower than the price charged in more expensive thoroughfares. Determined to uphold the prestige of their fame and character, kind Patrons shall not be disappointed in being made comfortable "at a moderate charge," by calling on M'MAHON AND CO., 4, D'OLIER-STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVELY TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS IN IRELAND ARE
BROWNE AND PAYNE'S,
12 AND 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
and Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.
The PARIS WRAPPER,
The ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
The EGLINTON LOUNGE SUIT,
The DERBY WALKING COAT.
The ÆOLIAN MANTLE,
The SACKVILLE CAPE,
The OTTOMAN LOUNGE SUIT.
The above Fashionable Garments will be found Ready-made in our extensive Warerooms, in every Size, Texture, and Colour, and at prices ranging from Thirty-five Shillings to Three Guineas.
We beg to call special attention to our
READY-MADE TROUSERS DEPARTMENTS,
which are now fully supplied with all the New Styles just received from the most celebrated English, Scotch, and Continental Manufacturers, and which have been Cut and Finished under our own Supervision,
PRICE FIXED.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
Patterns sent free by post on application.
BROWN AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
12 and 13,
LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
And Branch Establishment,
70, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.

SUPERFINE FLANNELS.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON, having received their Winter Stock, respectfully invite Purchasers to visit their Establishment previous to deciding elsewhere.
In addition to their usual supply of Plain Goods of the best qualities, they have a carefully selected assortment of Printed Flannels, in new and elegant patterns.
Blankets in all sizes and qualities.
WILLIAM BOAKE AND SON,
14, DAWSON-STREET, DUBLIN.
Established A.D. 1795.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.
I wish particularly to call attention to some cloths I have had specially manufactured for Riding Habits. The object I have had in view is to attain great firmness of texture without undue weight of material. The reputation my house has attained for its style of Cutting renders it unnecessary to dwell on this head.
RICHARD ALLEN,
23, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

HUNTING BREECHES—We respectfully invite NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN to inspect our present stock of new materials for Hunting Breeches; which will be found more varied and extensive than any past season.
Also, some very beautiful new styles of Hunting Vests.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
33, Molesworth-street.

A CARD.
MRS. SIDFORD,
17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN,
Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms,
Respectfully announces the arrival of
NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS,
NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS,
DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also a Case of Rich BLACK GLACE SILK and VELVET of excellent quality.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26.

WHEN Louis Napoleon undertook to defend the Patrimony of St Peter, it was understood that the River Marta and the Lake de Bolsena would form the boundaries towards Sardinia. This limitation would include Viterbo, which is some miles to the south of Lake de Bolsena; but Orvieto is situate considerably to the north of the lake, towards the Piedmontese territory. Both these towns have been re-occupied by the French, who, in Viterbo at least, have re-established the Pontifical Government. The Ultramontane journals assert that the clerical officials have been received with the most joyous enthusiasm. Far different is the tale the *Siecle* tells, while copying official documents addressed to Victor Emmanuel, the French Commander, and Louis Napoleon. There can be no deception in this case. On the evening of October 17, the Gonfaliere of Perugia received a letter from General Goyon, announcing the occupation of the town of Orvieto. The French troops entered the town amidst a silence like that of the dead. The energetic and industrious portion of the inhabitants had departed. 1,700 emigrants, out of a population of 5,000, testified to their estimation of popular rule. From the province of Comarca, which surrounds Rome, there were 1,600 emigrants. The convents of Perugia, for the first time, have become homes for the industrious, as they have been set apart as residences for the emigrants. The unhappy people of Orvieto sent a touching request to the French General, entreating him "to wait for new "instructions, or to enter as the ally of their King." To this no answer was returned, and then the people barred the gates and fled, leaving for the French the glory of forcing the gates of a deserted city. Not satisfied with addressing the commandant of the French, they sent a deputation to wait on the Emperor in person. From them Louis Napoleon has heard some words of truth:—"The faction that go"verns Rome is your enemy as well as ours." The hand that struck down the Ultramontane prelacy of France cannot be loved by the tyrannical Court of Rome which directs them. Addressing Victor Emmanuel, they urgently implore "that they may be able to "declare their free will by universal suffrage, which "has always sufficed to liberate other towns that "have the happiness of belonging to his kingdom." To these addresses were attached 2,000 signatures, but all was useless. The French troops marched in, and the people retired. If the Pontifical Government exulted in the hope of vengeance, it is disappointed, for there are none to kill or torture. If it was hoped that the Papal treasury could be refilled by fines or taxes, that hope, too, has failed; for there are no inhabitants remaining. Could the degree of detestation which attends the Papal Government be more painfully shown?

THE most useful measure brought forward during the last session was a Bill to amend the laws relating to Bankruptcy and Insolvency. The bill was universally approved of by the entire mercantile community of England. Not a dissentient voice was raised against its legal clauses. But the Attorney-General, in the most approved Whig style, made the Bill serve a double purpose: if it was to benefit the trade on one hand, it was to provide lucrative patronage on the other. Provision was cleverly made for the retirement and pensions of active and experienced officers, and for the creation of numerous judgeships, with salaries of £2,000 a year. The country would have been saddled with £44,000 a year, but provision would have been made for sundry supporters of the Ministry. This caused some inconvenient questioning in the House, and, eventually, determined opposition to such flagrant nepotism. The Attorney-General threw down the Bill in a huff, leaving it to be inferred, that if the mercantile community desired legislation on Bankruptcy, they should pay heavily for it. Two or three attempts were made to induce the Attorney-General to proceed with the Bill. After considerable delay, he consented, but then it was too late, and it shared the fate of all the practical measures of the session.

However, Lord Palmerston now promises to bring in the Bill early next session. Yesterday, taking advantage of Lord Palmerston's presence at Leeds, a deputation from Halifax, Bradford, Sheffield, Huddersfield, and other manufacturing towns, waited on the Premier to express their complete approbation of the Bill of last session, and their earnest wish that a similar Bill should be introduced as early in the next session as possible. Lord Palmerston, in reply, stated that he hoped a bill would be passed next session "which would satisfy the just expecta"tions of the commercial world, without doing in"justice to any interest." We hope the last few words do not mean that the compensation clause will be again introduced in favour of those political supporters who seem to possess a vested interest in the national treasury, whenever a practical measure is introduced.

The *Times* on Italy and the Irish Contingent:—

We have recently taken occasion to explain the military policy of Garibaldi with reference to the Royalist army on the banks of the Volturno; and we have given expression to the convictions of his intimate friends as to the motives of those political acts which in the eyes of Europe have stamped a character of vacillation upon his civil government. Events seem to justify him in his dealings both with the enemies in his front and with the factions in his rear. He has stood in an attitude of armed expectation, and awaited the time when, without further effusion of Italian blood, the Royalist force should dissolve before him. The event he foresaw is now in course of accomplishment. Cajazzo, for which so hot a fight had been fought, and which was the single Royalist victory of this campaign, has been peaceably evacuated. The line of the Volturno, of which Capua was the principal position, and in connexion with which alone was that city of military importance, has been abandoned. The heights above that city—which, we may remark in passing, does not occupy the site of that historic Capua where the army of Hannibal lost its rude strength—are now occupied by the liberating forces of Italy. The fortified town is now no longer defensible, and, as a mere matter of strategy, the troops which have defended it so well must now retire. The line of the Garigliano affords another resting-place for the King and his adherents, and preserves to him for the moment a small portion of Italian soil upon which he may still play the monarch. That Bourbon kingdom is now, however, diminished almost to the vanishing point, and the Liberator, we believe, still hopes that it may pass away peaceably without any act of violence. Perhaps this may be so, and if it should happen speedily it is well. It is the first time, however, that a policy of delay has ever been worked successfully in a revolution, and our convictions are still firm that while Francis II. remains in arms upon Italian soil everything is yet at hazard.

Let us, however, give honour where honour is due. No act of Francis II. upon the throne of Naples becomes him so well as his last struggle to retain it. If this young man has reigned like a tyrant, he has fallen like a King. His recent behaviour also tempts us to conjecture what he might have been if he had not been born a Bourbon, swathed in the slavish superstitions of the Ultramontane sect of the Roman Catholic Church, educated to believe in that old perfidious dogma, current in some Royal houses, that Kings cannot be bound by any promises to subjects; and if he had not been kept in mental subjection while on the throne to priests and Jesuits, in whose minds religion meant nothing more than the absolute supremacy of their own order, and who thought that kingly power is only rightly used when it starves the people to surfeit the ecclesiastics. His misfortunes have freed Francis of Gaeta from the influences which fatally beset Francis of Naples; and, although it is but too certain that upon any favouring change of fortune those evil influences and those bad family traditions would return in all their force, yet it is but just to confess that the last of the Italian Bourbon Kings has in his fall deserved our respect. Nor can we fairly say less of the Italian portion of the army which stood by him. They, at least, had a respectable cause, and loyalty, even to a tyrant, when it becomes a weakness, is a generous weakness, while that tyrant is in adversity. These men have behaved throughout in a manner which, if not altogether heroic, is far beyond any expectations which have been formed of Neapolitan troops. We have heard from them none of that howling which filled all Europe from the throats of the miserable Irish of the Pope's Brigade. These Italians have had their ranks thinned by real slaughter, and are not driven to make dummies of dead men, and to put men with scratched fingers into hospitals, in order to fabricate a list of wounded. A Neapolitan Archbishop would be ashamed to hold a magnificent ceremonial over three "martyrs" two of whom were shot by the Sardinians after surrender for making a murderous and unprovoked assault with a bottle—we are speaking upon the authority of the Dublin *Morning News*—upon a Sardinian soldier. No Neapolitan medical officer need parade such a list of wounded as that which the Irish papers have just published, and which we yesterday copied, of the five Irish "heroes" in hospital at Ancona. There is Peter Murphy with his face and hands burnt, who goes into hospital from a smell of powder but who, we are happy to say, is only so slightly scorched that he will be fit for service in a few days. There is Daniel Savage, who is lying desperately wounded with a slight flesh wound over the right knee—whether or not cut by a flint while kneeling down is not stated—but who will also be fit for service in a few days. There is Peter Nevin, who has a contused wound in the left heel, which, we hope is to be accounted for by the badness of the Pope's boots, for Peter Nevin could never, surely, have shown his heels to the Pope's enemies. There is Thomas Murphy, who, we are happy to say, will be shortly convalescent, but who has been incommoded by a small splinter in "his left flank"—which again is an unlucky part of the person to be presented to a foe. These heroic martyrs, although so desperately wounded in knee, heel, and loin, are, nevertheless, it is consolatory to know, staunch in stomach and strong in appetite, and they appeal, we hope not in vain, to their sympathising countrymen for "money to procure nourishment." No such shameful wounds as these stamped degradation upon the army of Francis II. Whether they dissolve of their own accord, now that the game is so inevitably up, or whether they yield to that immensely superior force which is now gradually, but tardily, compassing them about, they may pass without a blush into the society of the men against whom they have fought, and may be enrolled with honour in the national army of Italy.

Concurrently with these encouraging events Napoleon has at last spoken out. He has declared that his position is that of "arbiter on questions of political equilibrium," and "moderator of the Italian Revolution." He has proclaimed that "an organised and powerful Italy is henceforth for the interest of Europe." The semi-official article in yesterday's *Constitutionnel* is an explanation to the Italians that he could not give them his active assistance without breaking with Russia, Prussia, and Austria; but it is also an intimation to those Powers that he is still resolved to guard the Italian people from interference while they perfect their own revolution themselves. He also reiterates his former proposition that this revolution, when accomplished, shall be consolidated by the act of a European Congress. Surely this is encouragement to Victor Emmanuel and to Garibaldi to hasten to put the seal to their labours. That Congress may, perhaps, arrange the sale of Venetia, and it may possibly provide some asylum for the Pope, but Victor Emmanuel cannot but be well assured that if it should so chance at the moment it comes together that there is a legitimate King holding his own in arms in some corner of Italy that committee of crowned heads will never turn him out.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Wednesday.

The respectable Regent-street shopkeeper who travelled on the Continent under the title of the "Elector of Middlesex," and was received as such with imperial honours in the German towns, has been outdone, this last summer, by a member of the legal profession. Mr. Money, a barrister-at-law, who beguiled the tedium incident to the recess of former years by discussing in the *Times* whether a man could marry on £500 a year, and whose description of a Russian dinner this autumn has made him celebrated over the world of gastronomy, travelled through the Muscovite territory as the "Volunteer of England." A title so stirring could not long allow its fortunate possessor to remain in obscurity, and the fame thereof reached a general commanding a division of the Czar's forces on the eve of a review. The General, knowing his imperial master's anxiety to embrace every opportunity of gaining the good wishes of England, set about paying this distinguished man the honours due to his rank. A splendid charger, richly caparisoned, and attended by an orderly, accordingly was sent to the "Volunteers' Hotel," to abide his pleasure. A graceful intimation that the general commanding the division would be glad our illustrious countrymen would favour the review with his presence was conveyed to him, and the Volunteer of England was received by the assembled force with appropriate honours. In comparison with this the star of Edwin James pales its light, and the reception of the Honourable—for so the Yankees call him—Mr. Lindsay, in the United States, sinks into insignificance. The Volunteers are promised a considerable accession of numbers in the Foresters of Great Britain. A desire to identify themselves with the movement has taken possession of several lodges, and it is believed that the entire body will hold a consultation as to the propriety of uniting in one mass. The importance of this step may be judged of when you consider that at least 100,000 able-bodied men would be added. There are, at least, 300 lodges of them in London alone, and their gala day at the Crystal Palace draws an enormous crowd annually. I believe the principal difficulty to get over is that the lodges have a mutual support fund in time of sickness, which might be endangered by a considerable body of the members being connected with other institutions; but the leaders of the Volunteer movement propose to start a Mutual Volunteer Association, which will provide a like fund, and be free from the casualties to which moneys are liable when placed in the hands of private individuals. Amongst the many blessings to which the movement is imperceptibly giving rise, the cessation of strikes will not be the least. The large building firms have formed separate companies in which masters and men drill side by side, and are thereby made familiar with one another in a manner that even Plato's model republic or More's Utopia scarce dared to dream of. This want of social intercourse hitherto led to disagreement, distrust, and stoppages of business. A few London elegants, despising the dark green or dull grey worn by the various corps, propose to adopt a costume of light blue and silver, like the Bengal cavalry. At the Hyde Park review, the contrast of colours borne by the several corps lent a new charm to the entire scene, so that any varieties of costume will be acceptable for gala days, and I suppose, when the hour for fighting arrives, we shall be all alike. Amongst other foreigners (should I term him such?) who attended at Hyde Park on that auspicious day, was the King of the Belgians, who was on a visit with her Majesty. The sight has, it is said, made an indelible impression on his mind. The dangers near home inculcate the peculiar advantage there would be in such a force being raised among his subjects, and he has written to the War-office to know what steps were taken by the Government to elicit this voluntary spirit.

It is a custom, on the inauguration of the Lord Mayor, that the city procession should testify the most remarkable events of the history of the year. One year the engines of war denoted that England was battling for the safety of Europe; the next brought in train the trophies of war; another year's fruitful harvest was celebrated by the carrying the choicest fruits and crops of England. It is proposed that the leading idea of this Lord Mayor's Day should be the Volunteer force, and that representatives of the different metropolitan corps should, for that purpose, take part in the procession. The project is not yet ripe, but is under the consideration of the city magnates, and expectations are excited in favour of mock turtle and aldermanic dainties in the minds of the young recruits; for, of course, some sort of banquet must form part of the programme.

Your literary readers have now the golden opportunity open to them of earning 20,000 francs. This sum, the prize offered to the man who can give to the world the best history of drawing, is going a begging. The time for sending in essays was lately up; but the judges thought the efforts of the competitors miserably bad, and M. Fould told them they had better try again. A like fate attended the prize proposed on the English and French Alliance. One would think if Ruskin cared for such honours, that he could draw the sum, for no man, on hearing his intention to compete, would venture to take up his pen and describe the pencil.

Jenny Sutzer, a name well known to all lovers of music, has just come in for a prize of another kind, by winning the 100,000 florins of the Austrian loan. She had come over here from Vienna to appear at our winter concerts, and has, naturally enough, gone back to draw the cash.

Dr. Darwin fancies he has got some evidence in support of his theory that the operation of certain natural laws causes the extinction of old and the introduction of new races, by the discoveries of human remains in a stratified gravel, at a great depth, near Abbeville. The adherents of the regular and simple order of nature have put forward Professor Rogers, of Edinburgh, to confute Dr. Darwin's views.

The post of sub-editor on the *Temple-bar Magazine* will be filled by Mr. E. Yeates. This is the writer who, as club correspondent to a weekly London paper, let out some gossip about Dickens' family, and was compelled, in consequence, to withdraw his name from a London literary club. For Dickens acts up to the spirit of the thistle, and in a "Nemo me impune lacessit," style, permits no one to interfere with his arrangements without feeling his ire. Moreover, Mr. E. Yeates was the correspondent who supplied the New York paper with certain jottings on Thackeray and the *Cornhill*; jottings which the *Saturday Review* made known to the English world, and thereby were made the subject of one of Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers," in the course of which the "superfine," as he called it, came off second-best. You will, however, see that if the sub-editor give any character to the new magazine, there is but little chance of it and the *Cornhill*, or *All the Year Round*, sailing in the same boat, or being rowed by the same sculls (skulls).

A new plan of advertising on an expensive scale has been invented—not this time, however, by E. T. Smith, whose speculation in that line pays—but by an eminent cutlery firm, who buy a large quantity of our most interesting serials, and, impressing on the pages, advertisements of their cheap wares, cause them to be distributed at the most frequented bars, coffee-houses, and news rooms of London.

A map of Europe, published at Hanover, from which France was entirely omitted, attracted attention a few weeks ago. The Carslruhe House of Schaunberg, the German Murray, who publishes for Kaisars, Kings, and Princes, has just issued another. France is inserted in the new one, but the rich and powerful territory of Alsace, which does one-third of the work for the drones of France, is taken from her. No doubt, the wish is father to the thought, for the German turns with as eager eyes to Alsace as the Pole does to Warsaw when the Czar is not there.

In this military age, it is not an insignificant fact that the Whitworth patent threatens to be lost to England in favour of the French Emperor. Despite the many proofs afforded the War Office of the superiority of this weapon over the Enfield, nothing has been done to reward the inventor, and he has, in consequence, crossed the Channel, and at the Vincennes match proved its worth. Napoleon has not been remiss in appreciating the prize which has fallen in his way; but, I suppose, another chance will be given the Circumlocution Office before the prize weapon goes from us for ever.

That telegram, the other day, that Hubner's visit to Paris was for the purpose of asking France to consent to Austria waging war with Sardinia was pure and undiluted humbug. The visit was caused by a desire to see his daughter, who, two years ago, was married to a French nobleman. The Irish proverb, "We must eat a peck of dirt before we die," seems to derive a new version in the bundle of lies we must swallow from Reuter's telegrams.

While Mr. Train is fighting the battle of the tramways with vestries and boards of sewers, the city has been re-considering the advisability of laying down alternate rows of stone and wood in the narrow thoroughfares. The subject is for the present put off, but the principal difficulty to be surmounted is, that the piles of wood will not wear uniformly with the stone.

The fight between the English captain and the law official at Bonn is not yet terminated, as our countryman is determined to have the matter thoroughly investigated by the law courts at Berlin.

Francis Newman, Professor of Latin at the London University, and brother to Dr. Newman, the ex-Rector of the Stephen's Green University, has written a second earnest letter to the "Philosophic Radicals," warning them not to put their trust in Lord John Russell as Foreign Minister.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, OCT. 24.

Her Majesty's dinner party yesterday included her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, the Earl and Countess Spencer, and the Hon. Mrs. T. M. Biddulph.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council this day (Friday), at Windsor Castle.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary left town on Wednesday for Brighton.

Baron Oscar de Mesnil has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Jermyn-street, from Brussels.

The Lord Lieutenancy of the County of Sussex, which has become vacant by the death of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, K.G., will, it is said, be bestowed on the Earl of Chichester. The riband of the Garter worn by the late duke does not fall, as it would naturally, to the disposal of Lord Palmerston, inasmuch as Lord Derby, on retiring from office last year, was nominated an extra knight of that illustrious order, by command of her Majesty, and consequently succeeds to the first vacancy which occurs in that body by death.

The Marquis de Lasteyrie, family, and suite, have left Dublin for France.

The Earl of Roden has left the Salt-hill Hotel, Kingstown, for the North of Ireland.

Lord Brabazon and suite have left Kingstown, where they have been for some time sojourning.

Lieutenant George O'Brien, 7th Royal Fusiliers, and Ensign O'Brien, 54th Regiment, the former from Gibraltar, and the latter from the depot at Colchester, have arrived at the residence of their father, Timothy O'Brien, Esq., J.P., Limerick, on leave of absence.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Last evening, Mr. Drew, the celebrated comedian, did not appear, owing to indisposition, but it is to be hoped he will be able to appear this evening. Some disappointment was experienced, and many persons left the theatre, and had tickets given them for another evening.

The Church.

ST. MARY'S PARISH CHURCH, MARY-STREET.—A course of lectures on the Book of Psalms is being delivered in this church every Friday morning, at half-past eleven o'clock. The subject for this day's lecture—Psalm lxx.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, will hold his annual visitation of the diocese of Ossory on Tuesday, the 6th of November.

The address to the Rev. J. L. Drapes, from the clergy of the diocese of Ossory, has been published. Never was a compliment of the kind more merited; and most just and fully borne out must be deemed the testimony which the address affords of "the untiring zeal with which he laboured here for the furtherance of the Gospel and the interests of the Church." Truly "an uncompromising defender of the Truth," an "accomplished scholar," and an estimable citizen has Mr. Drapes ever shown himself; and amongst those most strongly opposed to the religious views which he maintained and exerted himself to promote, many indeed are to be found in this community whose prejudices of creed or party do not prevent them from paying respectful consideration to the courteous and urbane gentleman, whose business habits and practical good sense and energy were ever conspicuously displayed in the conducting of some of our most important public institutions.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

KILFINANE CHURCH.—A handsome memorial window is about to be erected, by subscription, in the Church of Kilfinane, to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Wiggins, who had been forty-eight years clerk and schoolmaster of the parish, in testimony of grateful appreciation of his valuable services, and of public respect for his Christian character, uniformly maintained during a long life of three-score years and twelve. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Army.

Amongst our obituary notices one will be read with deep regret. We allude to the announcement of the decease of a gallant and distinguished Kilkenny man, Colonel Henry Anderson, who died on Thursday last, after a brief illness, in the seventieth year of his age, having served his country in a military capacity for more than half a century. Colonel Anderson was the son of the late John Anderson, Esq., of Dunbell. In 1808 he received, from the then Marquis of Ormonde, the commission of ensign in the Kilkenny Militia, at that time looked upon as the crack militia corps of Ireland. Having served with the "old Kilkennies" in this country and in England till 1813, and in the interim, being promoted to a lieutenancy, he volunteered, with eighty men of the regiment, into the line, and was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 69th, on the 22nd July in that year. He served through the campaigns of 1814 and 1815 in Holland and the Netherlands, and was present at the action of Merxem, the bombardment of Antwerp, the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom, and the engagements of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. In the latter great battle he was dangerously wounded by a musket ball, which broke the left shoulder, passed through the lungs, and made its exit at the back, breaking the scapula. His life was saved by a gentleman of Brussels, who, having gone to view the field of battle next morning, found him apparently in a dying state, lying on the spot on which he had fallen, and removed him in his carriage to his residence, where he slowly recovered. His brother officers of the Kilkenny Militia, and of every other corps in which he served, cherished for Colonel Anderson the warmest esteem and affection, in every way so estimable was his character.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

REVIEW OF TROOPS AT CHATHAM.—The whole of the available troops at Chatham garrison, on Wednesday mustered on Chatham lines, to carry out the evolutions of a field day. The troops were under the command of Major General H. Eyre. The proceedings occupied about four hours; the troops having been furnished with ten rounds of blank cartridge, there was plenty of firing. About 4,000 men were in the field. During the proceedings, Captain Williams, R.N., in command of a company, was taken suddenly ill, and fell by the side of the troops. He was conveyed to his residence, when he was immediately attended by the medical officers; an accident also occurred to a pay sergeant in the 75th regiment, who received a gun-shot wound in the fleshy part of his arm. It was supposed to have been caused by a stone placed in one of the rifles, but on examination of the rifles belonging to the men nearest to the sergeant, the conclusion come to was, that some wadding had been placed over the cartridge. The seven men are made prisoners.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

GARIBALDI AND THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Garibaldi reviewed the men. In the name of Italy, he thanked England in the person of her volunteers for the great sacrifices made in men, arms, and money, to uphold the cause of national independence; and concluded by saying it was the proudest moment of his life that he had under his command, and for his support, a legion of the free children of England.

NAPLES—THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS UNDER FIRE.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Naples, says that on Friday last the British Legion was under fire for the first time. The Royalists came out in strong force, and the English were opposed to them, and drove them before them within the walls of Capua. Two of the Legion were killed.

The *Journal des Debats* says the British Legion is immediately attached to Garibaldi.

SPEECH OF VICTOR EMMANUEL TO THE NEAPOLITAN DEPUTATION.

The following is the substance of his Majesty's address:—"Austria continues to threaten me. Not long since I received a note from her through the Emperor of the French, which was full of passion. Austria is preparing for next Spring; but, then, with your assistance, I shall have 400,000 men in arms. I shall perform my duty as King and soldier. Let us all do our duty as Italians. The Pope himself now writes to me with kindness. The Powers of Europe are displeased, but none of them, except Austria, threatens."

COALITION AT WARSAW AGAINST FRANCE.

An immense sensation has been created in Paris, by an article in the *Opinione Nationale*, headed "The way to prevent war." It shows that great anxiety is felt in the highest quarters about the Warsaw conferences. The article commences by asserting that the meeting of sovereigns at Warsaw is nothing else but a conspiracy against France. The English Cabinet, aided by Prussia, has acted as a go-between in this bastard reconstitution of the Holy alliance. Austria will not wait to take the offensive in Italy, now that she is assured of a certain amount of support from Russia and Prussia; and, indeed, why should she defer an attack on her enemy until he has 300,000 men to oppose her? Her plan is to occupy Modena and Florence, and then ask for a Congress to re-establish her in Italy on a footing little different from that of Florence and Bologna. Victor Emmanuel has only the sea by which to get to Turin. There would be an end of the unity of Italy, and then all the idea of restoration would come victoriously uppermost. It is hoped at Warsaw to intimidate France by the phantom of an European coalition, and, to force her out of fear of a general war, to look on passively at the shameful spectacle of an Austrian restoration in Italy. To crooked manœuvres let us oppose well-defined situations. Let France recognise Victor Emmanuel as King of united Italy. Let her tell Austria that any attempt against Italy will be considered by France as a declaration of war and followed by an immediate intervention, and we venture to say all warlike propensities of Austria will evaporate.

WARSAW, THURSDAY.—At 9-30 a.m. to-day, the Emperor of Austria paid a visit to the Emperor of Russia at the Belvidere. The three Princes and their Ministers afterwards held a conference of one hour's duration. The Emperor of Austria will leave to-morrow, with the Emperor of Russia and Prince Regent, for Skoernervies, on a hunting excursion, and is expected to arrive in Vienna on Sunday next.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, THURSDAY.—Preparations are being made by the authorities at Vienna for a solemn reception of the King, on his return from Warsaw on Sunday. The Cardinal Primate of Hungary has been ordered to commence preparations for the coronation of his Majesty as King of Hungary, which is to take place at Presburg next spring.

LORD PALMERSTON AT LEEDS.

Lord Palmerston received a deputation on the subject of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law; composed of delegates from the Corporation of Leeds, Halifax, and Sheffield; the Chambers of Commerce of Halifax, Bradford, Hull, and Sheffield, Huddersfield, Batley, and the West Riding Protection Society. After some discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting desires to express to the First Minister of the Crown its strong sense of the most unsatisfactory state of the Bankruptcy Law. Its general approbation of the principles of the bill introduced in the late session by the Attorney-General, and its earnest wish that her Majesty's Government will cause a measure, founded on similar principles, to be introduced at the earliest period next Session, and supported with all the influence of Government."

The deputation were introduced to Lord Palmerston by Sir John William Ramsden, in a brief speech, in which he referred to the number of gentlemen present as a proof that deep interest was manifested in the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

The Town Clerk then presented a memorial on behalf of that body; another was presented from the Sheffield Town Council; and the above resolution, on behalf of the Chambers of Commerce generally, were presented by Mr. D. Lupton. The memorial urged in strong terms the importance of amending the Bankruptcy Laws, and expressed regret that the general principle embodied in the bill introduced into Parliament last session had not been made into law.

Several Members of the deputation addressed a few words to his lordship to a similar effect.

Lord Palmerston, in reply, said he was sorry that, owing to the time of Parliament being occupied with other important matters, the Attorney-General's Bill had not been considered, as it had been necessary to withdraw it; but he hoped—indeed, he felt convinced—that next session the House of Commons would be able to pass a bill which would satisfy the just expectations of the commercial interest, without doing injustice to any interest. (Applause.)

THE LEEDS SOIREE—THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

In the evening of the same day (Thursday) the noble viscount presided at the annual soiree of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society. The soiree was held in the Town Hall, which was crowded in every part, about 2,000 persons being present. The tickets of admission ranged in price from 10s 6d to 1s 6d each. The society in behalf of which the soiree was held are making efforts to procure funds for the erection of a new building, and it is probable that they will realise from £200 to £250 from the sale of the tickets.

Among the distinguished persons present, besides the noble lord, were Lady Palmerston, the Countess of Essex, Right Hon. Earl Fitzwilliam and Countess Fitzwilliam, &c., &c.

Mr. W. Beckett, of Kirkston Grange, introduced the noble lord to the assembly, amidst enthusiastic cheers.

Lord Palmerston rose to address the meeting, amidst loud cheers. Silence having been obtained, the noble lord proceeded to deliver a very felicitous speech, which was frequently interrupted by warm applause. He commenced by expressing the pride and pleasure which he felt in having been allowed to preside at a meeting so numerously attended, in a town distinguished as one of the first in this great empire, and for purposes so honourable to the town, and which, he had no doubt, would be attended with success, and would confer great and lasting benefits on the town. After passing a warm eulogium on Dr. Birkbeck, and Lord Brougham as the founders of the mechanic institute, and adverting to the efforts of the latter (Lord Brougham) for the abolition, first of the slave trade, and afterwards of slavery, and for the promotion of civil and religious liberty all over the world, he said it had fallen to the lot of the noble lord (Brougham) to do more than other men to promote the diffusion of education amongst his fellow-countrymen. He had passed a life in, not only acquiring, but in diffusing knowledge, and thereby conferring great benefits on others. (Cheers.) There was one important difference between the present time and past ages—there had been many men, eminent for knowledge, and for their discoveries in science and philosophy, and, when the great men of the nation were involved in comparative ignorance, and long after the days of Newton and Bacon, the absurd notions of astrology and witchcraft prevailed. Now knowledge was spread freely throughout every class of society, and not only has individual happiness been much increased, but the greatness and welfare of the nation has been greatly augmented. One of the most useful of the means for spreading this knowledge was mechanics' institutes. (Applause.) Yet some

persons had objected to these institutions, on the ground that the men whom they were designed to benefit could only obtain from them a superficial knowledge, and the trite aphorism came into play that a little knowledge was a dangerous thing, but what was still worse than having a little knowledge was having none at all. (Hear, hear.) His lordship proceeded to speak of the value of mechanics' institutions, and gave some hints how such associations might be made most useful to their members. He spoke of the proper place which works of the imagination ought to occupy, of the importance of a knowledge of chemistry, and of the importance of an acquaintance with the fundamental principles of science as applicable to the ordinary avocations of life. It was an interesting study to witness the infinite variety of the animal creation, beginning with man, and descending to animals. It would require the power of the microscope to render them visible to man. The contemplation of these organic beings, said his lordship, must fill the mind with admiration of the power, skill, and wisdom, which directed the lower creation, from whom men owed their origin. The contemplation of the descending scale, no doubt, tended to make man fancy that he was lord of the creation, but he hoped the institution would also direct the mind to the upward scale. He trusted they would not only tend to the elementary principles of geology, but also to the general outline of the planetary system revolving round the sun. They would then see what a comparatively insignificant portion of that planetary system was this earth, which the ancients used to think, above the whole of the created universe, and it would abate the feelings of pride which, perhaps, the contemplation of the descending scale might have been calculated to inspire. (Applause.) There was no reason why the working classes should not learn the general outline of a still further scientific education; and he thought the main principles of the organism of the universe was to learn that the innumerable bright spots which bespangled the sky of a clear starlight night were not ornaments in the heavens, but that they consisted of millions of suns, many of them far larger than the earth, and each surrounded by a planetary system like our own. (Hear.) While, on the one hand, these contemplations, by enlarging the human mind, must tend to abate the pride and vanity of those in prosperity, on the other hand they must tend to calm and console those who might be labouring under adversity, by letting them see that the affairs of the world form but a minute part of the general arrangements. Whatever might be their partial and temporary effect, they are destined in the main for ultimate and permanent good. (Cheers.) The noble lord dwelt upon the advantages of learning in promoting happiness, and led them easily and usefully to results which had been acquired by deep study. But long-continued labour was necessary that those who attend lectures might derive the full value which they were intended to effect. A valuable system of voluntary competitive examinations have recently been established in connection with mechanics' institutes, and the test put to members by the examiner was a complete system of instruction, which, if pursued, as he had no doubt it would be, not only in Leeds but in other parts of the country, must tend rapidly to improve the intelligence and condition of the population of the United Empire, and, by improving their intellectual condition adds to their happiness, and promoted the greatness and prosperity of the empire to which they belonged. (Cheers.) After cordially wishing success to the scheme for erecting a new building for the Mechanics' Institute in Leeds, his lordship sat down amidst loud cheering.

It was subsequently announced that the noble viscount had subscribed £50 towards the fund for building the new institution, and the whole subscriptions sheet amounted to £5,000.

Sir J. K. Shuttleworth, with several other of the gentlemen, addressed the meeting, which terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Palmerston.

ARRIVAL OF THE RED JACKET.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY, Oct. 25, 4-30 p.m.—The ship, Red Jacket, arrived from Melbourne. 101 days. Brings 39,000 oz. of gold. Landed 14 passengers, and proceeded to Liverpool.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Earl of Chichester will, probably, be the new Lord Lieutenant of Sussex.

The vacant Garter will fall to the Earl of Derby, who, on retiring from office last year, was nominated an extra knight by command of her Majesty.

The trial of Mullens commenced yesterday.

GREAT MUNSTER FAIR.

LIMERICK, THURSDAY EVENING.—The horse and pig fair took place to-day, and is generally considered to have been a good one, in every respect.

The weather for the last few days has been fine, and to-day was all that could be desired.

Transactions in pigs commenced at an early hour in the morning. The supply of swine fell short of the anticipations of several, but the demand was great, and purchases made briskly during the morning, at the rate of £3 per cwt.; but in the latter part of the forenoon prices suffered a reduction of from 4s to 5s per cwt.; yet all found a ready market. Store pigs averaged from 40s to 50s per cwt., and slips from 15s to 20s each. The principal buyers, besides local, were from Waterford, Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry; Clare and Galway were also fairly represented.

Horses sold well; attendance of buyers good. Many of the principal transactions took place yesterday, and early to-day, at the several repositories in town. Some splendid animals changed hands at remunerative prices. Principal buyers were Messrs. M'Grath and Browne, of Dublin; Mr. Parish, of Birmingham; and Mr. Glass. Some good troopers were purchased by parties who attended on behalf of the military.

The cattle and sheep fair to-morrow, it is expected, will be large, and prices are likely to rule high.—*Abridged from the Limerick Reporter.*

NEWMARKET RACES.

Handicap—Ellen, 1st; Munchausen, 2nd; Emily 3rd.
Handicap—Atropia, 1st; Atherstone, 2nd. Twelve ran
Sweepstakes—Walloon, walked over.
Sweepstakes—Nichol, 1st; Sacredos, 2nd; Stich-in-Time, 3rd.
Match—Cantine beat Miss Whip.

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The usual weekly meeting will be held on this (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, at 8 o'clock. Scripture Reading—The Temple Cleansed, John 2. Lecture—The Eye; by Surgeon Morgan.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A man named Walshe, while engaged yesterday, working on a scaffolding, at the rear of the Four Courts building in Chancery-place, accidentally feel a height of over fifty feet. He appeared to have lost his balance, as the scaffolding did not give way, nor was there anything near him which could have caused the accident. He was immediately taken up, when it appeared he had received very serious, if not fatal, injuries. A car was procured, and he was taken to the Richmond Hospital, where he lies in a precarious state.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY—DROGHEDA, 25TH OCTOBER.—On yesterday, two meetings, in aid of the above society were held in the Infant School-house, Magdalen-street, the first at one o'clock in the afternoon, and the second at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. The chair was occupied on each occasion by the Rev. John Gilbert Eccles, Curate of St. Peter's, who opened the proceedings, and introduced to the meeting the deputation (the Rev. J. B. Heard, secretary to the society, and the Rev. — Berry). The details given by the reverend deputation of the workings of the society in every quarter of the globe were of a most instructive and interesting character. The morning meeting was rather small, but that of the evening crowded the large school-room to overflowing. At the conclusion of the address the rev. chairman stated he was sure he was communicating the feelings of the deputation when he expressed thanks to the large meeting for their attendance there on that evening; and he was equally satisfied of those of the audience when he thanked the deputation on their behalf, for the very interesting speeches they had heard. He hoped the assembly would show their interest in the great labours of the Church Missionary Society, by subscribing largely to its funds to increase its usefulness. The doxology having been sung, the meeting separated at half-past nine o'clock.—*From a Correspondent.*

AN IRISH SOLDIER DROWNED AT PLYMOUTH.—On Monday, J. Edmonds, Esq., coroner for the borough, held an inquest at West Hoe Inn, Millbay, on the body of a soldier, named Andrew Henry, a private in the 8th Regiment, now stationed at Gosport. The deceased left Gosport on Saturday last, on board the steamer Foyle, for Dublin, and arrived at Millbay-pier on Sunday night, and, it appeared from the evidence adduced at the inquest, that whilst in the act of disembarking, the deceased, who was a little the worse for liquor, tripped his foot and fell into the water. The body was instantly dragged for, but was not found until the next morning, about two hours after the Foyle sailed for Dublin. In the pockets of the deceased was found a furlough and his passage deck ticket from Portsmouth to Dublin. The furlough was dated 21st day of Oct., 1860, at Gosport, and signed by Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Haines, commanding 1st Battalion 8th Queen's Regiment of Infantry, and states that the bearer thereof was named Andrew Henry, private, 2,762, and had been permitted to go to Ballymena, in the county of Antrim, on leave of absence from the 21st day of October to the 15th day of December, 1860. In the furlough the deceased is described as being 33 years of age, and 5 feet 7½ inches in height. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

DEPORTED PAUPER TO BELFAST.—We are informed by Captain M'Bride that a man, named Daniel Grant, was landed at this port on Wednesday, at half-past six o'clock, by the Prince Patrick steamer, friendless and penniless. His tale is a sad one. He is a native of Banbridge, left that place forty-nine years ago and has been ever since in England; he was twenty-nine years in Ulverstone, and twenty years in Whitehaven, his employment for forty years of that time being that of a licensed hawker. He paid £4 yearly for his licence. This year, not being able to procure his licence, he was obliged to go to the workhouse for a fortnight, and the parochial authorities of Ulverstone sent him to Belfast. Capt. M'Bride called the attention of one of the Poor-law Guardians to the warrant of removal.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE "JOEL FOX" CASE.—It may be remembered that about a year since considerable hubbub prevailed at Norwich, in consequence of an alleged attempt to bribe Mr. Joel Fox, a town councillor, by an offer of £500 to induce him to vote for the appointment of eight Conservative aldermen, so as to give the Conservatives the ascendancy in the town council. A meeting of the local Liberals recently resolved that Mr. Fox had entitled himself by his conduct to the sympathy and support of the party, and a subscription, which has reached a total of about £100, has accordingly been commenced. Mr. E. Warner, M.P., has forwarded to the fund a cheque for £20, with the observation, "I am happy to have this opportunity of marking my approval of Mr. Fox's upright conduct in refusing a large sum of money, which I am informed was offered to him with the view of corrupting the independence of his vote."

AN AERIAL RAILWAY OVER LONDON.—Mr. Barlow, C.E., has put forward a suggestion in a pamphlet published by Weale, for relieving the traffic in the streets of London by constructing aerial railways over the houses, as well as tunnels underneath. The author contends that the plan, adopting the suspension girder principle, with spans of 1,000 feet, can be carried out with less interference with house property than by either of the other schemes, and that such a viaduct of ample strength will not exceed in cost £150,000 per mile. He proposes two main communications from south to north, the first commencing at the Elephant and Castle, and terminating near the Shoreditch Station of the Eastern Counties Railway; and the second from west to east, commencing at the junction of Oxford-street and Tottenham-court-road, and terminating at Whitechapel.

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—On Tuesday afternoon a good deal of curiosity was excited in the neighbourhood of Bethnal-green by a visit which was paid by Mr. Serjeant Parry, Mr. Clark, and Mr. Orridge, the three counsel who are retained for the prosecution of Mullens, who will be tried during the present sessions of the Central Criminal Court, for the murder of Mrs. Mary Emsley. The learned gentlemen, who were accompanied by Mr. Wontner, the solicitor for the prosecution, and by the detective officers engaged in the case, made a close inspection of the shed in the brick field adjacent to Emms' house, in which it is alleged that Mullens hid the parcel containing the cheque, spoons, &c., which led to his apprehension. Every facility was afforded to them by Emms and the members of his family, who saw Mullens loitering about on the day before the parcel was found. The learned counsel and their party also closely examined the house of Mrs. Emsley, No. 9, Grove, Bow-road, and particularly the top rooms, in which the murder is supposed to have taken place. Elaborate drawings of the whole of the premises have been made, and will be produced for the guidance of the jury on the trial. The prisoner Mullens will be defended by Mr. Best, of the Oxford circuit.

STEAM RAMS.—A long letter appears in the *Times* from Admiral Sartorius, reviving the old cry for steam rams—not only iron-cased frigates that is, but that modification constructed especially with a view to rushing bodily at an antagonist. "A single steam ram can effect with her beak an amount of destruction in a few minutes which would take many steam frigates to effect very imperfectly in as many days, if at all. She could get in among a fleet at night, sink two or three ships and disperse the rest. She could run into a harbour, such, for example, as Cherbourg, by one entrance and out by the other, sink some of the ships at anchor in the outer road by her beak, and set fire to others by her incendiary projectiles. The steam rams should have both extremities the same (I proposed a screw and rudder at each end, and also paddle wheels for Channel service); she could run in or out among the enemy's vessels, and advance or back with the same velocity and quickness. If attacking at night, with mast lowered, she could not be seen until felt, could launch out her incendiary projectiles into the town and harbour, and there would be no masts, sails, or rigging to obstruct their flight in every direction. Guarded by loop holed and bullet-proof towers to afford refuge to her people when boarded, and boiling water made to be ejected from them, it would be impossible to take the steam ram."—*Globe.*

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A BANK.—At the Frome County Court on Monday, an action was brought by Mr. W. H. Harvey, a respectable currier and shoemaker of the town, against the Wilts and Dorset Banking Company, for the non-performance of an engagement to forward the sum of £14 17s 10d to Messrs. G. and C. Turner, of Northampton, wholesale bootmakers. It appeared from the evidence of the plaintiff and his wife, that on the 9th of June the plaintiff's wife's sister, an intelligent girl of 14 years of age, went to the Wilts and Dorset Bank, in this town, to pay the £14 17s 10d into the bank, to be forwarded to Messrs. Turner; that she returned saying that she had done so, having paid 1s commission, and returned the change. Nothing more was heard of the matter until two months afterwards, when a writ was suddenly served, and an execution immediately issued on Mr. Harvey's goods. It was denied on the part of the defence that the money had ever been paid into the bank, and several discrepancies in the plaintiff's case were pointed out. The judge gave a judgment for the defendants and full costs, commenting on the suspicious conduct and discrepancies on the side of the plaintiff, and entirely exonerating the cashier of the bank from any imputation on his conduct.

EXTRAORDINARY ASSAULT.—Mr. Joel Hearder, a boot and shoemaker, of Skinner-street, Snow-hill, appeared on Tuesday, at Guildhall, upon a summons before Sir F. G. Moon, to answer the complaint of Mr. John Earley Hearder, his father, under the following circumstances:—About ten days ago the elder Hearder was charged, at this court, with breaking four panes of glass value £25, in his son's shop, and he was ordered to be bound over to keep the peace; but, upon the father applying for a summons against his son, that decision was suspended until the day appointed for the hearing of the summons. Mr. Hearder, sen., now said, on Wednesday, the 10th of the present month, he went to his son's shop and asked him for money to keep him from starving, and his reply was that he would see him d—d first. It was raining, and he (complainant) was like a drowned rat. His son insisted upon his leaving the shop, and, upon his refusing to go out in the rain, he (defendant) knocked him about, punched his head, and in dragging him out of the shop he put his (complainant's) thumb out of joint, and it was for the assault the present summons was taken out. Mr. Hearder, jun., said his father came to his shop, not with the appearance of decrepitude which he had assumed before the magistrate, but strong and hearty, and demanded money. He (defendant) refused to give him anything unless through Mr. Tozer (a mutual friend of the various members of the family), and he used no more violence than was sufficient to disengage his father's grasp of his watch chain, which he had seized in attempting to intimidate him. He remained quietly in the shop for half an hour and then left voluntarily. Three days afterwards he came again and broke four panes of plate-glass with a large hammer, with which he afterwards attempted to strike him (defendant) on the head, and by so doing settled him as he had often threatened. After hearing some further evidence, Sir F. G. Moon ordered the elder Hearder to find one surety in £25 to keep the peace for six months, and, in default, he was locked up.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE GROUNDS ROUND BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—For some time past a series of extensive improvements have been progressing at that portion of Buckingham Palace which is contiguous to the Queen's-road, Pimlico, and have so far advanced towards completion as to exhibit to the public the general outline. These comprise the erection of a new boundary wall from the park gates to the Royal Mews, enclosing the Riding-house, to which new gates and porch are attached, with elaborate decorations, also a new entrance to her Majesty's private chapel. The new boundary wall is about 400 feet long, composed of white Suffolk bricks in entablatures, and relieved with Bath stone dressings. In consequence of the erection of lofty buildings on the south side of the road, and the privacy of a portion of the grounds being thus destroyed, a stupendous mound of earth has been raised, which is to be planted with trees and shrubs.

ERECTION OF PRIVATE TELEGRAPHS IN GLASGOW.—The police authorities of Glasgow having agreed to erect (under Professor Wheatstone's patent) private telegraphic communication between the central and various district police-offices, a meeting of merchants and manufacturers belonging to Glasgow was held in that city on Thursday to hear a statement from Mr. Holmes, electrical engineer of the Universal Private Telegraph Company, in reference to the use of private telegraphs by mercantile and manufacturing firms. The Lord Provost presided. Mr. Holmes mentioned that not only had the police authorities consented to rent wires, but the Loch Katrine Water Commission was also favourably disposed to the erection of wires as far as Mugdock reservoir. As many of the Glasgow merchants and manufacturers would co-operate with the police, he believed that within the next three months there would be from 180 to 200 miles of wire erected in Glasgow. A local board would be formed in Glasgow as a guarantee that the scheme would be carried out. Mr. Reuter intended to have wires erected between his office in the Exchange in London and all the principal newspaper offices in the metropolis, and it was also contemplated to lay wires from the Houses of Parliament to the several newspaper offices in the same way. In London all the stations were being connected, and lines of communication were being extended in every conceivable direction. In Glasgow, many of the leading firms had already consented to co-operate with the police, and no fewer than twenty-three of these firms have become shareholders in the company.

STEALING A GOOSE.—A boy named Chappal, 14 years of age, in the service of a woman named Gravel, a poulterer, was yesterday tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the charge of stealing a goose, her property. "I do not deny," said he, "that I took the goose, but it was because my mistress did not give me enough to eat!" "Is it true that you did not allow him sufficient food?" asked the President. "He always had the same as I had, sir." "The same as you!—yes," said the boy, "but if you live on almost nothing, I cannot do so; and I was starving!" "And it was to eat the goose that you stole it? Pray where did you get it cooked?" "During my mother's absence I lighted a fire in her room and roasted the goose." "Your mother, on her return, must have seen what you had done?" No; for I ate it all before she came back." All! what at one meal?" "Yes, sir; I had been half-starved for at month, and made up for lost time." This answer created some surprise and loud laughter. The boy's mother, after complaining that Mdme. Gravel had not allowed her son enough to eat, offered to pay for the goose, and prayed that the boy might be discharged; but, as he had previously been accused of theft, the tribunal sent him to prison for a month.

THE NATURAL SCIENCES.—We might have expected that our self-commending Transatlantic cousins would have materially improved upon the educational system of the old country; but, says Dr. Hooker, strange neglect of these studies (natural sciences) is seen in our colleges. When a young man enters college he is not supposed to know anything of the natural sciences, or, at least, no knowledge of them is required as a qualification for admission. And after his admission he is drilled in mathematics and the languages alone for two long years. The natural sciences are wholly excluded till his third year, when he begins to attend to natural philosophy; and in his last year he is taught, necessarily in a very hurried manner, in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology. No college stands alone in this respect, for very nearly the same is true of most of the colleges in this country (America), showing how little importance is attached to the study of the natural sciences as a part of the system of education. All this is radically wrong. The natural sciences ought to have a place on an equality with the other studies, and from the outset." All this is radically true, doctor; and with you we "go in" for the natural sciences. "They manage these things better in France," including, we may add, the woodcuts.—*Athenæum.*

Correspondence.

CARRICKMACROSS LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

8, South-terrace, Cork, 24th October, 1860.

SIR,—I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter addressed by me, on Saturday last, to the Rev. James Hughes, R.C.C., as secretary and treasurer of the late Carrickmacross lottery, which took place on the 10th instant. Up to the present I have received no reply from him, as I presume he wisely declines from entering into any correspondence on the subject of his late proceedings. However, the public, and, more especially, the subscribers, are not so easily silenced, and surely have a perfect right to make personal inquiries of the Rev. Mr. Hughes, in the capacity which he took upon himself to fill. We are not satisfied with the explanations offered by Mr. Hughes. Who are the committee that checked the tickets and placed them in the boxes? Were there more than 4,000 tickets issued, and were the 116 cancelled tickets checked by the committee? Who is the Mr. M'Cabe, the fortunate owner of the three principal tickets, numbering 8,047, 8,049, and 8,050, winning the sum of £1,120, and afterwards presenting the entire amount to the new church? these tickets differing in number from all the other winning tickets. And, in the face of these startling circumstances, Priest Hughes admits that the complaints made do not appear without foundation, but that the strangeness of the facts he cannot explain, and is convinced no man on earth can explain them.

Is such an explanation satisfactory to the public and subscribers, with an entry in his published balance sheet—"Add amount of three prizes won by tickets purchased for the new church of Carrickmacross, £1,120."

Surely, we are inclined to ask, in amazement, were the numbers miraculous, or, shall we add, in the language of a contemporary, "It discloses a fact which casts a cloud of black suspicion over the whole business."

It but remains for Mr. Hughes to set himself right before the subscribers and public, instead of hiding himself behind a mysterious explanation.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. A. MURRAY.

8, South-terrace, Cork, 20th October, 1860.

SIR,—I am one of the subscribers to your late lottery for £2,000, and also sent you two pounds on behalf of some gentlemen here. Up to the present I have received no definite account of the result, but rumours have reached my ears of an unsatisfactory nature. May I, therefore, request that you be good enough to favour me with some of the particulars of your proceedings, or have you any objection to satisfy the inquiries of subscribers through the columns of the IRISH TIMES?

You can have no objection to satisfy the public respecting the expenditure of their money.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. A. MURRAY.

To Rev. James Hughes, C.C., Secretary Carrickmacross Lottery.

THE NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Before the first of this month a letter could be posted here here up to one o'clock for Glasgow, where it arrived next morning at nine, and your correspondent had up to 5 o'clock to answer it, which was delivered here on Wednesday at noon.

Now, an answer cannot be here to a letter posted on Monday for Glasgow before Friday, and as such a delay is perfectly intolerable, it might be worth the consideration of all in Dublin who have correspondents in Greenock, Port-Glasgow, Paisley, Glasgow, and other parts of the West of Scotland to open a small office in some central part of the city, under the charge of a confidential* man, who could receive Scotch-stamped letters up to half-past 12 o'clock, then proceed by the 1 o'clock train to Belfast, where they could be put into the Post-office and conveyed to Scotland along with the Belfast letters, which arrive in Greenock each morning at 4 o'clock, Sundays excepted.

This would cost, at least, £500 yearly, but £5,000 per year would not cover the injury the "New Postal Arrangements" are doing to those in this city who do business in Scotland.

Another, and perhaps more cheap plan would be to come to an arrangement with the directors of the three lines of railway between this and Belfast to carry by the 1 o'clock train all Scotch-stamped letters and have them put into the Belfast Post-office immediately on the arrival of the train, when they would be forwarded by that night's mail steamer. If this could be arranged a letter-box should be kept open in the office of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway until a quarter of an hour before the starting of the train; and, perhaps, the Glasgow people could arrange some similar plan by which their letters could be forwarded to Dublin by the 7 o'clock express train from Belfast, instead of remaining there from four in the morning until noon, as they do now, arriving in Dublin too late for that day's business.—I am, sir, truly yours,

A NORTH BRITON.

Oct. 20, 1860.

* He could return to Dublin next morning by the express train, and have two hours to spare.

OUR CITY AND ITS AUTHORITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—If the importance of the "grandbirth" and "May-royalty" debates—which I see by your excellent report, of the meeting brought one of the number from the county Galway—be not too absorbing, perhaps a line in that useful and independent paper, the IRISH TIMES, might have the effect of saving my head, some blustry day, from the fall of a house. Every time I go to buy my coals to George's-quay I expect to find the corner house at White's-lane come down upon the footway, or about my ears. In short, sir, I beg an inspection of this dilapidated tumble-down old house. It is the house next door to the once famous Conciliation Hall. And I hope the inspection may result in some little practical good to us poor taxpayers. The fact is, sir, our Corporate body all *play* (or say) too much, and *work* too little, while the citizens look on indifferent, but pay the cost.—Your insertion will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Sackville-street Club, Dublin, Oct. 25, 1860.

DUBLIN TERPSICHOREAN CLUB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—On looking over Saturday's edition of your widely-circulated journal, my attention was drawn to an article on the above subject, and, in reply to the questions proposed by you, I beg leave, on behalf of the committee, to inform you that it is not their intention to exclude ladies from their meetings. The prospectus was only intended for the perusal of gentlemen, with the view of bringing the required number together, and, on their becoming members, would be informed of their privilege of introducing one or more of the fair sex.

In reply to the other questions, I think it but right to state that it is the intention of the projectors to maintain strict decorum and morality; and, to judge from the numerous applications made to them, the greatest confidence is placed in their capabilities for such an undertaking.

Trusting that you will, in the spirit of fairness which characterises your paper, give publicity to this letter.—I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

J. ALFRED LEDBETTER.

23rd October, 1860.

SUPERNATURAL SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Coombe Infirmary.

SIR,—If Professor Stone earnestly desire to make people believe, why not adopt a convincing method?

He makes his pupils believe (he and they declare) that water boils in the glass, tastes likes whiskey, like bitters, like honey, &c. This, I submit to you is not convincing. Let him give them (as he always says he can, but never does) an infusion of aloes or senna, and let his audience see if they can drink that with a bland smile on their visage.

If he do not this, he must submit to have his science very much doubted.

For the honour of Irish intellect I ask the insertion of this challenge.—Yours,

E. DILLON, M.R.C.S.I.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—A few days since, a letter written by a young lady, relative to the intended new coinage, appeared in your journal. Now, as it was written by one of the soft sex, I feel it incumbent on me, being a representative (though an humble one), of the harder sex, to contradict, with all due deference, a statement made by your correspondent, which is this, "Oh! the vain, flattering men, how differently do they think"—an assertion which I cannot but deny, for we never say to, or of, a lady anything but what we most conscientiously believe and think. This is called flattery. Of course, there are exceptions, but they are not men; they are something like what you see in a tailor's shop—pegs for hanging clothes on. Those things—for what else shall I call them?—say one thing and believe another. Yes; they say "ladies never do get old," though they see and speak of the traces time has left on the lately unruffled brow. Vain too, we men are called. Oh! the imputations cast upon us! It is fortunate we are not made of a soft material, or we should have melted long ago, before the raillery of young ladies in general. Well, in the first place, we have nothing to be vain of—even were we so inclined. They say we are vain of our whiskers and moustaches. Some of us, I must confess, go a little too far in the culture of them; but I cannot say we are vain of them. Oh, no, vanity belongs solely to the soft sex. Admit that there are a great many cases where there is something to be vain of. How many are there where there is not (I mean amongst the opposite sex)? Who ever heard of a vain man? Why, there never was such a thing seen; but women—we meet them by hundreds, or rather thousands I should say, with their hoops and crinolines, which we have to squeeze through as we pass them in the streets, at imminent danger of our limbs, if not our lives. I feel I am treading on dangerous ground, and one that has been well trodden before me, so I had better not add anything more, until the young lady again assails our sex as "Vain, flattering men."

If you would pardon this encroachment on your valuable paper, and insert these remarks, you would much oblige one of the Lords of the Creation, and

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The Legislature having made it penal to sell adulterated food and drink in this country, I thought it but right that the public should know there is a provision in the enactment for the appointment of analysts, and therefore addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary, a copy of which I enclose, and of his reply thereto. The act itself can be obtained at the Queen's Printers, Upper Merrion-street, for a few pence.—I beg to remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

MICHAEL BURKE.

11, Charlemont-street, 25th October, 1860.

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY, DUBLIN CASTLE.

11, Charlemont-street, 19th October, 1860.

SIR,—Having taken an active part in procuring the extension of the Adulteration of Food and Drink Act, 23rd and 24th Vic. c. 84, to this country, and now in force, I trust will plead my excuse for thus addressing you on the subject of that important statute. My letters to Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and other Members of Parliament, on the subject of the Adulteration of Food and Drink Bill, have already appeared in some of the Dublin newspapers, in which I pointed out my reasons for advocating the bill and its extension to Ireland. The 4th section of the above act empowers the Court of Quarter Sessions of every county, and the town council of every borough, having a separate Court of Quarter Sessions, from time to time to appoint one or more persons as analysts of all articles of food and drink purchased, subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, and, as I have not seen that any analyst has been appointed, may I respectfully request you will be pleased to inform me whether any and what Court of Quarter Sessions has appointed any such person for the purposes of the act, and whether the police authorities will be directed to assist in carrying it out. That there is a necessity for so doing no person will deny, save the sellers of the adulterated food and of the poisoned intoxicating drinks.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

MICHAEL BURKE.

Dublin Castle, 23rd October, 1860.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the appointment of analysts under the Act 23rd and 24th Vict., c. 84, and I am to acquaint you that it is optional with the Court of Quarter Sessions to appoint them, and that the Government cannot interfere to give any directions in the matter.—I am, &c.,

EDWARD CARDWELL.

Michael Burke, Esq., 11, Charlemont-street.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension and bringing to justice the two persons who waylaid and fired at Mr. George W. Slator, near his own gate, Cartron-lodge, county Longford, on the 13th inst.

Sporting Intelligence.

DOWN ROYAL CORPORATION RACE—25TH OCT.

Governor—The Marquis of Downshire. Registrar—James Knaresbo', Esq.

Stand Plate of 40 sovs, added to a handicap of 5 sovs. each. Two miles.

Mr Flood's b m May Queen, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb ... 1
Mr Irwin's Music, 4 yrs, 7st 8lb ... 2
Betting—3 to 1 on Music.
Won in a canter.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, 25 added; weight for age.

Mr M'Kenna's Warsaw, 3 yrs, £20, 7st ... 1
Mr Maley's Recompense, 3 yrs, £20, 7st ... 2
Capt Beresford's Little Girl, 4 yrs, £20, 8st 4lb ... 3
Col Archdall's Trollop, 2 yrs, £80, 6st ... 4
Betting—6 to 4 agst Recompense; 5 to 2 agst Warsaw; 3 to 1 agst Trollope.
Won easy.

Consolation Stakes.

Mr M'Kenna's Nancy, 2 yrs, 6st 16lb ... 1
Lord Lurgan's Mountainstown, 2 yrs, 7st 2lb ... 2
Not placed—Nightingale, 9st; Little Girl, 8st.
Won easy.

Coursing.

LURGAN OPEN COURSING MEETING—25TH OCT.

Stewards—Lord Lurgan, Lieut.-Colonel Conyngham, Geo. Pollock, J. G. Winder, H. Watson, J. Cramsie, Capt. Stuart, T. Carleton, Wm. Greer, J. Hancock, J. Russell, G. Wise, G. Fitzmaurice.

Judge—H. J. Walker, Esq.; Slipper, Noblet.

THE BROWNLOW CUP—FIRST TIES.

Mr. J. Cooper's Caurithu beat Captain Stuart's Sirius.
Mr. Atkinson's Meteor beat Mr. Hazelton's Mainspring.
Mr. Wm. Falls' Blink Bonny beat Mr. F. Hale's Red-White-and-Black.
Captain Beresford's Battleaxe beat Mr. White's Windfall.
Mr. Scott's Sovereign beat Lord Lurgan's Master Thomas.
Mr. Fitzmaurice's Othello beat Mr. Jellett's Dairymaid.
Mr. Smith's Escape beat Mr. Savage's Sweeny Boy.
Mr. Wyse's Wild Rose beat Mr. M'Caulay's Scamp.
Captain Archdall's Warder beat Mr. Foley's Blue Cloud.
Mr. Gage's Gaiters beat Miss E. Borrows' Bloody Heart.
Mr. Dobbin's Frisseur beat Mr. Geoghegan's Trimmer.
Mr. Gardiner's Discord beat Mr. Hunter's Bugle Horn.
Mr. Cramsie's Hawk beat Mr. Cardwell's Charlie.
Mr Gray's Blue Hat beat Mr Hall's Bright Eye.
Mr Houghton's Rowley beat Mr M'Gildowney's Sweep.
Mr H Watson's Fury beat Captain Carleton's Paudheen Rhu.

SECOND TIES.

Caurithu beat Meteor.
Blink Bonny beat Battleaxe.
Sovereign beat Othello.
Escape beat Wild Rose.
Murder beat Gaiters.
Discord beat Frisseur.
Blue Hat beat Hawk.
Rowley beat Fury.

Cricket.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL v. MR. GALBRAITH'S ELEVEN.

The Spring-like mildness of the present weather having, in despite of the "sear and yellow" leaf of Autumn, induced Mr. Galbraith and his Eleven to resume the bat for one parting encounter, a pleasant and spirited contest took place on the schoolground, in Monkstown, on Monday, the 22nd inst. (the school half-holiday). The clouds and a soft rain at first seemed gently to reprove the presumptuous players for daring to "yield the willow" in the month of October; but as the day advanced the weather and the game looked brighter, and the scene was still more enhanced by some very pretty airs, executed with creditable accuracy by the school band. Hollyville first appeared at the wickets, and played a fine innings for 147, to which Mr. Studdert contributed a brilliant 55, and on the other side Mr. Galbraith's 37 and Mr. Quin's 16 were obtained in first-rate cricket style.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL.

W R Jones, Esq, c Galbraith, b Brinkley	19
G H Fitzgerald, Esq, b Brinkley	11
W Ashton, Esq, b Murphy	0
W Fitzgerald, Esq, b Murphy	4
J Studdert, Esq, b Quin	54
M Kennedy, Esq, b Heyden	10
H Kennedy, Esq, b Heyden	0
R Hudson, Esq, run out	16
H Darley, Esq, c Quin, b Murphy	4
T Woods, Esq, not out	4
G Stepney, Esq, c and b Murphy	4
Byes, 14; wides, 6	20
	147

MR. GALBRAITH'S ELEVEN.

W Heyden, Esq, c Studdert, b Jones	3
— Brinkley, Esq, b Studdert	2
— Galbraith, Esq, b Jones	37
— Sullivan, Esq, b Jones	0
J Murphy, Esq, b Jones	0
T Quin, Esq, run out	16
— Cuppage, Esq, b Jones	0
— Leckey, Esq, b Jones	0
C Graham, Esq, c Ashton, b Studdert	0
W Ryan, Esq, not out	1
— Lloyd, Esq, run out	1
Byes, 8; leg byes, 1; no balls, 1; wides, 2	12
	72

THE ROAD MURDER.—ROAD, TUESDAY.—Some degree of excitement has been revived again in this place owing to the resumption of the police inquiries in the neighbourhood. The discussion last week at the Wilts Sessions appears to have reanimated the authorities, and some suggestions which have been made, and facts trivial in themselves which have been communicated to the police, have led them again to revisit this scene of their former exploits. Sunday Mr. Saunders, the barrister, made a personal inspection of the neighbourhood and the house, and on Monday and to-day Captain Meredith and Mr. Foley have been investigating anew. It is believed that their inquiries are directed in part towards ascertaining whether the statement made by Mr. Saunders, at Marlborough, that the gas light was burning over the hall door up till eleven o'clock on the morning of the murder, is founded on truth; and also as to the possibility of the murder having been committed by a female inmate of the house, not hitherto criminated, under the influence of monomania. It is stated with confidence here, by those who have been generally well informed, that Mr. Saunders is deputed to proceed to London to-morrow, to have an interview with the Home Secretary. The police assert their determination not to let the matter drop, and still express confidence in their ultimate success. Mr. Kent has decided to remove to his former residence, Baynton House, near Corsham, which is his own property, and will probably do so at Christmas. His anxiety to leave is not to be wondered at, when it is to be remembered how inveterately his house is hanted. Only last Sunday scores of persons found their way to the spot, and one large party of youths entered the premises and began exploring the grounds. On Mr Kent challenging them as to what business they had there, they answered that a Government reward was offered for the nightdress, and how could he expect them to find it if they were not allowed to come in? It was only on the police being sent for that they took their departure.—*Morning Post.*

THE BALLOON RACE.—Mr. Henry Coxwell gives the following interesting account of the journey of two balloons which were sent up simultaneously on Monday evening. He says:—"A friend of mine and amateur aeronaut, Mr. Allan, had undertaken to pilot the Queen; and one, among several applicants, I selected to accompany me in the car of the Mars. Neither balloon was much more than half full at starting, but the 'God of War' being the larger of the two, enabled me to take one passenger, when the conditions of the race—viz., an equal amount of ballast and lifting power, became fair and equal. At 4-40 the start took place, when the Queen, like a restive racer, made a 'gibe' for *terra firma*, by way of testing, it would seem, the mettle of the rider. Once away, however, her aerial majesty mounted high and soared above Mars. The cars of the respective balloons were red and blue, but at five o'clock red, the highest, appeared to have bolted out of the course, as we lost the run of it altogether. This circumstance roused the true jockey spirit within us in the blue car, and out streamed 15 pounds of sand, when we sighted red, and broke the silence of mid-air with a stentorian nautical shout, 'Queen, ahoy! where are you going to?' 'Come up and see,' was the defiant reply. The challenge was not long uttered when we found ourselves at equal elevations, just 2,400 feet from the earth by barometrical measurement. As we passed the Queen we right loyally doffed our caps and gave a cheer. Mars was now in the ascendant, and quickened his pace with astonishing rapidity. Away the Mars bore—up, up, till the chill air and barometer told of over 9,000 feet elevation, while a survey of the other balloon—now a top, apparently, spinning over Greenwich—convinced us that the odds were in our favour, and that it was 4 to 1 the mastery would be with Mars. The appearance of the earth, or, as it appeared to us, the gigantic map with a golden ball passing across it was some thing *sui generis*, and extremely interesting. The varying position of the balloons caused us occasionally to be at fault as to the direct line of progression. The Queen seemed to be performing some eccentric manœuvres, which kept us in full speculation as to the real course she was pursuing. The Thames was crossed just over Greenwich, when the lower balloon made for the North Woolwich Gardens, as if by attraction to a spot where she is familiar. But there was no rest for her this side Barking Creek; onwards she steered, and struggled for in length what she had lost in height. The shades of evening having now set in, I decided upon lowering and finishing the race at equal altitudes. The eye of my fellow-traveller, Mr. E. Smith, was busy with the movements of our opponent. At 5-45 he reported the Queen had halted on a dark patch of about two inches square, which I recognised as a large fallow field. We now decide upon following suit. A thick autumnal fog was rising over the Essex landscape in curious and fantastic forms. The moon had risen, and produced by reflection on various pieces of water a series of moonlight scenes such as artists and the admirers of nature love to catch a glimpse of—views that, had I been master of the brush, I would have busied me with depicting on canvas, instead of wandering with silk. That beautiful view beguiled us while we journeyed on to Doddinghurst, in Essex, where we alighted in a meadow at 6-5, being about 25 miles from the Crystal Palace. The Queen descended four miles S.E. of Barking, and, the descent was cleverly managed by the amateur, who declared, when we met in town, that if he had had more gas and ballast, he would have led me a nocturnal trip into Suffolk."

THE CARMAN AND THE BAG OF GOLD.—At the last meeting of the hackney-coach committee of the Manchester Corporation, it was reported that on the 14th of October, Frederick Kendall, driver of cab No. 188, conveyed a gentleman from Hanging Ditch to the Victoria Railway Station; that on his return to the stand, on opening his cab door, he noticed a bag on the seat, which, on inspection, was found to contain £500 in sovereigns; and that, driving at once to the office of Messrs. Brownlow and Wheatley, where he had picked up his passenger, he delivered to these gentlemen the gold, which by them was restored to its owner, Mr. Martin, manager of the North Shore Mills, Liverpool. The driver was rewarded with a sovereign for his honesty!

BRAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ELECTION OF TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—P. W. Jackson, Esq., returning officer of the borough, attended in the Court-house, on Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of declaring the names of the commissioners elected on Monday. All the candidates were in attendance except Wm. Dargan, Esq., and Mr. Joseph Bourke. Mr. Nicholas Plunkett asked the chairman whether it was the case that his proposer and seconder were disqualified. The chairman replied that Mr. Plunkett's proposer was qualified, but his seconder's name did not appear on the rate book; he was therefore disqualified as a voter, and consequently could neither propose nor second a candidate. Mr. Plunkett urged that as they had permitted his seconder to vote, his qualification should be held to be good. Mr. Jackson called on Mr. Plunkett to sit down and listen to the proceedings quietly. The scrutiny had shown that Mr. Hodgens had no vote, and they could not go into the matter any further. As Mr. Plunkett still continued to speak, Mr. Jackson said he would adjourn the court unless the interruption ceased. Mr. Plunkett might have amended his nomination at any time during the election, but he had not done so. Mr. Plunkett then sat down. The chairman then declared that Messrs. William Dargan, John Dalton, Andrew Kehoe, and Edward Breslin were duly elected as commissioners for the borough of Bray, to serve as such until October, 1863. Mr. Plunkett said he did not consider Mr. Dargan was properly qualified to act as a commissioner, as he did not live in the borough or within five miles of it. Mr. Kehoe said that if Mr. Dargan made a false declaration, and sat as a commissioner, Mr. Plunkett could bring him into the Court of Queen's Bench, and sue him for a penalty of £50. Mr. Plunkett intimated that he had no such intention. Mr. Breslin, in thanking the chairman and those who had conducted the election, said that his principal reason for offering himself for re-election was that he saw parties coming forward who certainly would not be at all likely to assist the progress of this rising place. Some of these parties should be ashamed of such conduct, as they had been guilty of circulating gross falsehoods among the ratepayers, and charging the commissioners with applying the borough funds so as to accommodate the gas company. Mr. Plunkett's remarks about Mr. Dargan's qualifications were not worth noticing. Mr. Dargan had done much to benefit Bray; and it was most ungrateful to object to his having a seat at the board when he kindly consented to be a member of it. This was Mr. Plunkett's third effort to get a seat; but he (Mr. Breslin) hoped that during the next three years Bray would have made sufficient progress to protect itself from any further attempts on the part of Mr. Plunkett. Mr. Breslin was warmly cheered when leaving the court-house.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held at Shankill to-day (Wednesday), by Henry L. Harty, Esq., Coroner for the County of Dublin, on the body of Patrick Moyler, aged 23, a labourer in the employment of Mr. Dodwell. From the evidence of Patrick Glynn and Denis M'Guinness it appeared that seven of Mr. Dodwell's men were employed, on Monday last, in drawing grain to the brewery in Bray, of whom deceased was one, being in charge of a horse and cart. The witnesses deposed that the whole party were sober, though they had taken, at least, three pints of porter each during the afternoon. On their way home from a public house, in Crinken, there was a race to try which cart would be the first to enter a lane, and, in turning sharp round the corner, the cart driven by deceased was upset, and turned completely over upon him and a little girl of 10 years old, who was sitting in it. On raising the cart deceased was found to be in a dying state, but the child was completely uninjured. A messenger was sent for Dr. Darby; but the man died in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—A crowded meeting was held in the Female School, in behalf of the above society, on Tuesday evening last, at seven o'clock. Among those present were—The Rev. S. Moore, J. E. Vize, and George Harrison, Esq., &c. The Rev. Edward Ellis and the Rev. Henry Corry Eade attended as a deputation from the society, and in their addresses to the meeting gave a most interesting detail of the working of the society in various parts of Ireland, especially in Connemara and Dublin, in both of which places, though widely different in every sense of the word, their operations have been signally successful. Mr. Eade's address was illustrated by reference to a number of coloured drawings and diagrams of missionary scenes and stations in Dublin, Kilkenny, and Connemara. The style of female costume in the latter locality afforded considerable amusement to the ladies present. As the claims of the society have never before been brought before the people of Bray, it is to be hoped that it will for the future receive at their hands an equal share of that liberality which has been so freely bestowed upon every other kindred institution. The Rev. Edward Ellis ably advocated the society's cause on Sunday morning last, in the parish church, when the sum of nearly £8 was collected.

A man, named Thomas Smith, has been remanded to Wicklow Jail by Sir George Hodson, Bart., charged with stealing three cows from Mr. William Hicks, Enniskerry. This man was arrested in Smithfield on the 18th, having the cattle in his possession, but under a false name.

MONAGHAN QUARTER SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SERIOUS CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST.

MONAGHAN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—At the Quarter Sessions, which were opened in this town to-day, before James Major, Esq., Q.C., a most serious and somewhat extraordinary charge, was brought against the Rev. Mr. M'Nally, R.C.C., Clones.

The Grand Jury having found some bills for larcenies,

The Foreman said—Your worship, in No. 16, against the Rev. Mr. M'Nally, Roman Catholic Curate of Clones, the grand jury wish to know if the pistol alleged to have been snapped by the accused was not loaded, would the simple fact of snapping an unloaded pistol constitute an assault?

The Chairman—If the pistol were not loaded, there can be no assault in that case; but, gentlemen, having read over the informations, it occurs to me that there is contained therein some evidence of an assault with a stick prior to the alleged snapping of the pistol. If so, you can deal with that separate from the case of the snapping of the pistol.

The Grand Jury then retired, and in a short time returned "no bill" in No. 16, and a "true bill" in No. 17, charging the Rev. Mr. M'Nally, R.C.C. of Clones, with having assaulted, with a stick, in the streets of Clones, on the 16th September last, one William Fegan, a porter at the Clones station of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway.

Mr. John Rea, of Belfast, is engaged to defend the accused. The case excites great interest in Monaghan, Clones, and the surrounding districts. Of course, all the sympathies of the Roman Catholic party are aroused on behalf of their priest, and there can hardly be a doubt but when the petty jury comes to be sworn Mr. Rea will make his usual attack on "packed juries" and the "Orange Association."

The case has not yet come on, and is not likely to be heard this evening, inasmuch as it is now after four o'clock.

PROTESTANTISM IN AUSTRALIA.—THE BISHOP OF MELBOURNE ON THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.—The Melbourne newspapers received by the last Australian mail contain very lengthened reports of crowded meetings held to commemorate the tricentenary of the Scottish Reformation. The Bishop of Melbourne took a leading part in the proceedings. From one of his addresses we publish the following interesting extract:—"In speaking to such an assembly as the one then before him, some persons commenced, 'Ladies and gentlemen,' and some, 'My Christian friends,' or 'Brethren,' but if they would permit him, he would term them his 'Scotch friends.' For the last forty years he had a very strong affection for everything connected with Scotland and the Scotch. That feeling had been greatly strengthened by a visit to Scotland. They, no doubt, loved and revered that country, and the English delighted to visit it. He had formed many valued friendships in it, both among the laymen and the clergy, among whom he was pleased to be able to mention that great man, Chalmers. He had before visited him at Cambridge, where he was warmly received and welcomed. Afterwards he (the Bishop) visited him in Scotland, in company with a friend of Dr. Chalmers. That visit he should never forget, and he then possessed a volume of tracts which he highly prized, given him by Dr. Chalmers on his departure, and bearing his autograph. Since his arrival in the colony he had been brought into much closer connection with the Scotch, and both himself and Mrs. Perry could bear pleasing testimony to the warm hospitality with which, in travelling through the country, he had always been received by them, and also to the uniform respect always so cheerfully rendered to him in his ministerial capacity. (Applause.) He had likewise been brought into very close connection with the ministers of the Scotch Church, and had learned to value them most highly. He begged to assure them that he most heartily sympathised with them on that occasion, and that he rejoiced with them. The English sympathised with and valued Luther and the German Reformers; they sympathised with and valued Calvin and the Swiss Reformers; and they also most deeply sympathised with and revered John Knox and the Scotch Reformers. He was glad they had been reminded of the debt which the Scotch owed to the English, who had assisted them in the cause of the Reformation against the French. He could not but regret the fact that Episcopacy had been driven out of Scotland, still he was glad to be able to say that in all substantial and important points they were the same, for even in the doctrines of the Church of England there was nothing that said that Episcopacy was essential to religion, and he therefore unhesitatingly said that he was glad to recognise the ministers of the Church of Scotland as the ministers of the Church of Christ, in the same manner as he recognised the ministers of the Church of England. He rejoiced greatly in the success of their Church, and said he felt persuaded that upon the success of the Scotch Church in Victoria depended, in no slight degree, the success of the Christian religion in the colony. After congratulating them upon the recent union of the several Presbyterian Churches, the right rev. gentleman concluded, amidst great applause, by expressing a hope that they would still go on prospering and extending their influence, until all denominations of believing Christians were joined in one glorious and universal Church."

THE DOUBLE MURDER AT ALDERSHOTT.—It is stated that the private of the 41st Regiment, who has been committed for trial at the next assizes for the murder of his sergeant and a corporal, by shooting them both through the bodies with the same ball from his rifle, at Aldershott Camp, and who is described in English papers as a native of the North of Ireland, belongs to Belfast, and was formerly an operative connected with a respectable trade. He is a married man.—*Northern Whig.*

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

A PRESENT FOR GARIBALDI.

A Naples letter says that Mr. Briggs, a merchant of Manchester, has sent to the Dictator a present of 400 knapsacks, complete, besides a considerable number of tents and other articles of military equipment. Mr. Briggs had afterwards the honour of breakfasting with Garibaldi.

THE CORN TRADE AND THE FREIGHT MARKET.

It is stated that from America the breadstuffs are coming chiefly on consignments, and, except in a few instances, engagements are made for shipping to the other side. The Americans having such excellent business in breadstuffs and cotton from their own ports, decline the rates paying to Australia, India, and China, as not offering any inducement to go on long voyages; consequently a very large amount which was generally in the market is not available. The grain freights from the Mediterranean coast of Syria and the Black Sea are firm for next season. Prospects on the whole are favourable to the shipping interests.

RAILWAYS.

The *Times* says there were no further important fluctuations in the stock of the Grand Trunk of Canada Railway, the closing price being again 26 to 27. A decline, however, of 1 per cent. took place in the first and second preference bonds. The General Railway market yesterday was inactive, with little variation in prices. Midland and Lancashire, and Yorkshire, continue the firmest stocks, especially the former. Berwick is again flat, owing to the increased supply caused by the conversion of Great Northern A Preference 4 per cent. into ordinary stock. Great Westerns dull from the competition of the South Western for the Exeter traffic and the proposed issue of further capital. London and North Western has also receded on the decrease in the traffic returns. Great Northern has slightly advanced. It is announced that the representatives in London of the Grand Trunk of Canada will issue a report in a day or two.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Nearly 12,000 boxes of vegetable wax from Japan were offered for public sale yesterday.

Several extensive failures are reported from Janeiro, and the total liabilities of firms suspended during the last four months amount to nearly a million. The general prospects of the country are, however, described as highly satisfactory.

The railway concessions to Adami and Co., of Leghorn, have not been revoked, but confirmed with modifications, as it was important to look to the means of employing the Volunteers when the revolutionary struggle in the Two Sicilies is over.

The *Times* says that a better choice could not have been made than the selection of Mr. Frederick Peel as Secretary for the Treasury.

The Austrian forces in Italy are estimated at 100,000 men.

Immediately on the landing of the British Legion at Naples, Major Styles was put under arrest, and a sentinel placed at the door of his hotel. Major Styles courts the fullest inquiry. The reception of the Legion at Naples was brilliant, kind, and courteous. The National Guard at Naples were getting up a subscription to present a British flag to them.

The *Times*, in a leader, remarks that, while Francis II. remains in arms upon Italian soil everything is yet at hazard.

The *Daily News* publishes the manifesto addressed by the King to the Sovereigns at Warsaw.

A grand field day took place yesterday at Woolwich in honour of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia. The Imperial party afterwards visited the gun factories and other depots of the Arsenal.

The Duke of Norfolk is at Arundel Castle, but still remains in a precarious state.

It is rumoured that the Egyptian Government is to carry the railway from Suez along the African shore of the Red Sea, as far as a point which would be within short steaming distance of Aden. The overland journey to India will be shortened by five days; the danger of the Red Sea navigation avoided; passengers will escape the worst part of the voyage and the Peninsular and Oriental Company will save the great cost entailed by the necessity for several depots at Suez.

MURDER OF ALDERMAN SHEEHY.

LIMERICK, THURSDAY MORNING.—It would appear from a statement in last evening's *Chronicle* that there is now do doubt whatever but Mr. Sheehy was brutally murdered. This account says that when attention was first directed to the house of the unfortunate deceased on Tuesday morning the door was found to have been forced in, and his body, minus head, arms and legs, was discovered under a heap of debris in the passage which led from the sittingroom to the outer door, and beside it lying, where the hands of the deceased stretched out where he fell, were his pistols, which he must have taken down from the chimney-board to defend himself from his assassins, when he heard the crashing at the outer door. A gun shot wound was discovered on the side of the trunk, and marks, supposed to have been made by bullets, were found on the walls of the cottage; which, coupled with the other circumstances demonstrate that the deceased was shot, and that then the murderers set fire to the cottage. It appears the deceased had not retired to bed, as the remains of his trousers were found upon the portions of the legs which escaped the fire. The *Chronicle* denies that the cause of this inhuman outrage was the eviction of tenants from his lands, and says that, with the exception of one incorrigible character, he never so acted since the property came into his possession, and that what have been misrepresented as ejectments were merely summonses for trespass. The reports which have reached here this morning confirm this statement in the main, and further add that considerable traces of blood have been found in certain portions of the ruined cottage.

NEWMARKET RACES.

Free Handicap—Lupellus 1st, Adulation 2nd, Hartley Whitney 3rd. 7 ran.
Subscription Plate—Yarlton 1st, Simla 2nd.
Free Handicap—Lanchester 1st, Webster 2nd, William 3rd. 6 ran.
Glasgow Stakes—Klarkoff 1st, Asteriod 2nd, Will-o-the-Wisp 3rd.
Handicap Sweepstakes—Lord of the Manor 1st, Winton 2nd.
Sweepstakes—Overton 1st, Caller 2nd.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—The view taken by the French Government of the Austrian Kaiser's unexpected outburst in the constitutional line is briefly shadowed forth by its trusty penman, Grandguillot, who considers the scheme very plausible, but ventures to query the consistency of Benekek's appointment to Venice. If conciliation be really meant, Archduke Maximilian alone is the right man for that place; if an inroad into Italy be dreamt of, the Emperor's dragoman calmly hints that nothing of the kind will be permitted; on that point Warsaw may save itself any trouble in deliberating. Naples and Rome have found out that cordial acceptance of the Villafranca proposal would have been the wiser policy. Austria has not entered into the spirit of that arrangement, and the responsibility of events rests with her.

You will find in *L'Independance Belge* the offensive passage which has brought down the executive bolt on the luckless *Gazette de Lyons*. This provincial public instructor informed the French lieges that they were living under a rule called *Cæsarism*, which it described as "a degrading despotism, established in the evil days of the Roman Empire, when vice had thoroughly putrefied the social body, fitting it to fall under an irresponsible master, who put his own caprice in the place of the old liberties of Rome, henceforth subject to the sovereign will of a tyrant tempered by equality in serfdom! Down with masks!" This is pretty strong, but it never occurred to this habitual advocate of the late Neapolitan Bomba that *his* style of government was exactly what he presumes to prevail just now in France, that "Cæsarism" was the *beau ideal* of his idol the Hapsburg Kaiser; that the old as well as the modern liberties of Rome are found incompatible with a Monsignor administration, and that his denunciations recoil on his *proteges*.

The soldier Agesilao Milano, who flung away his life in the criminal determination to rid Naples of Ferdinand, is the subject of intense controversy between the *Siecle* and *Gazette de France*. George Cadoudal had sworn to risk his own life against that of the First Consul, and went to Paris avowedly for that object. His nephew, Marquis de Cadoudal, writes a long letter to the *Siecle*, labouring to draw a distinction between the two performances; the pith of this epistle had already been supplied to the *Times*' Paris correspondent by the marquis, and the English public will judge whether any case is made out to justify an attack in the streets of Paris on the chief authority of the French nation by an emissary of the Bourbons. A singlehanded assassin is not one whit more or less so than a gang of desperadoes bent on destroying their adversary on the broad highway, after the manner of Clodius, who sought to take Milo's life on *Via Appia*, but lost his own in the attempt. The contriver of the infernal machine (St. Regent) was sent to Paris by Cadoudal, at Cadoudal's expense, and with instructions from him, as even his nephew the "Marquis" admits. Previous to being guillotined Cadoudal gloried in his project of an armed attack on the First Consul, which he dignified into a "death struggle" or "duel," much in the style of the famous pamphlet against Cromwell—"Killing no Murder;" he missed his aim like Milano, but had he really killed the hero of Marengo, the restorer of social order in France, Ravaillac himself would not be more execrated at this day; in these cases the comparative guilt is measured by the amount of public mischief, and hence it is impossible to class Charlotte Corday or even Milano with Jaques Clement or the murderer of Henry Quatre.

There will be no pilgrimage from the Dublin *Nation* Office to the citadel of Perugia, immortalised as an Irish Saragossa; every stone of the hated fortress will be scattered by the citizens, and not a vestige be left of that Papal bastille. The letter from Perugia in which this is announced (18th Oct.) states the emigration of several thousand inhabitants of Viterbo, flying from a rule as much detested as Austrian cudgelism in Venetia.

The detachment that sailed from Ancona under General Sonnaz has effected its landing in the Gulph of Manfredonia, and has formed a junction with the army that marches on Capua, a combined attack on which will now ensue from both banks of the Volturno.

I know not whether at Oxford there is yet extant any remembrance of a *jeu d'esprit*, which had currency in those venerable precincts some time about 1840. But since the classic stream of the Vulturnus is now to witness the final decision of Italy's futurity, it may be pardonable to remind the dwellers on the peaceful Isis of a Latin charade then perpetrated on those academic banks, the word Vulturnus being given as a theme:—

Totum pone, fluit—caput aufer, splendet in armis,*
Caudum cerne,† volat; viscera tolle,‡ dolet.

* Turnus. † Vultur. ‡ Vulnus.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

LATE ARRIVAL OF THE CONNAUGHT.

Although due at about 7 o'clock, the Connaught did not arrive in Kingston until half-past 10 a.m., yesterday. From information which we have obtained on the subject as to this delay, it appears that the Ulster was the vessel which should have started from Holyhead, but, owing to her engines being out of order, she was unable to do so, and, consequently, the mails and passengers were obliged to wait until steam could be got up in the Connaught. This occupied a long time, and hence the delay. It will be seen that the mishap was a purely accidental one.

THE AFRICAN MISSIONARIES.

While certain sections of the community are living upon theory, and fancying that they assist the most important and useful objects by merely marking their approval of them, there is another, though less extensive, class of persons, who, by their energy and perseverance, despite disappointments and rebukes, have earned the reputation of being practical and progressive. It is by the silent but certain workings of such men that the greatest and most permanent benefits have arisen to this country. They do not make a noise in their labours, but the last stroke of the hammer upon the anvil is that which awakens us to the knowledge of an accomplished fact. Of such a class are the little band of missionaries who set forth yesterday for the shores of Western Africa, for the purpose of spreading the Gospel in that country. We scarcely have heard of their preparations for the long and hazardous voyage when we find they are gone. It is difficult to estimate sufficiently highly an act so truly Christian and meritorious, but we are sure this "courageous few" seek no such mercenary praise as it is in the power of their friends to express, but rather look forward towards a brighter and more lasting reward than it is possible for man to bestow upon them. They have departed upon this expedition without the least attempt to attract the notice of the public. Their object is one of the most unselfish and charitable. They have given up—for a time—their homes, families, relatives, and friends, and set out to a distant and strange land, there to encounter all the trials and difficulties which are the inheritance of the missionary in his arduous, yet gracious duty of instructing the savage and benighted tribes of the earth. The names of these gentlemen are Captain Milbourne, the Revds. A. Saker, J. Diboll, and William Smith. The first of these names is already familiar to the public as being that of a man who has risked everything in behalf of these poor heathens. It is not forgotten that he guided the destinies of the yacht Dove (which he commanded for five years) on a former expedition to the same country, and by his own instrumentality has brought round many of the tribes to a knowledge of Christianity. The Rev. Mr. Diboll has also been for many years engaged in the same cause, and has ever displayed a fortitude and energy which cannot be too highly appreciated. On the present occasion he takes with him his son and two daughters; the former in order that he may translate and publish the Bible into the language of the people. They have trusted their lives and fortunes to the little yacht Wanderer, of 30 tons odd burthen, and, relying upon the virtue of their undertaking, have gone fearlessly out to meet the waves of the Bay of Biscay and the angry Straits of Gibraltar, in the hope of accomplishing the evangelisation of as depraved and abandoned a race as exists on the earth. They steer for the new station called Victoria, about 200 miles from Lagos. Here they will, in about six or seven weeks from this, commence their operations, with a hope of being the means, by transporting the inhabitants of Fernando Po to the Continent, of defeating the purpose of the different other missionary bodies who are seeking to establish their particular religion in the island. In Fernando Po there are representatives of nearly all the tribes ready to spread the Gospel throughout the whole of the continent.

Many persons having expressed a desire to join in wishing these missionaries "farewell and good fortune," the steamtug The Sisters was engaged yesterday to tow the Wanderer to Kingstown Harbour, and convey passengers across the bay at the same time. The little steamer was drawn up at Ringsend Dock Basin, where she took in a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the Rev. W. Leese Giles, and the Rev. David Harding, Mr. O. Beater, Mr. W. Cherry, &c., &c. When she loosed from her moorings, she steamed down to the spot where the Wanderer lay anchored ready for her voyage, and fastened her to. She then (3 o'clock) set out, and reached Kingstown in about an hour. During this trip those on board The Sisters engaged in singing missionary hymns, and the effect of the voices on the rough waters was most melancholy and impressive. When the vessel anchored in the harbour, a prayer-meeting was held on the yacht, and the blessing of God was besought upon the voyagers in their long journey to a stranger land. The Rev. Mr. Giles delivered a solemn and beautiful prayer for their protection and success in the objects. Hymns were sung, and the Divine service concluded only when darkness set in. The missionary band then bade a long farewell to their friends, The Sisters loosed her hawser, steamed off, and was soon back again in Dublin. The Wanderer intended starting last night. We wish her and her "living freight" all fortune and happiness, and trust to hear of their safe arrival in the haven of Victoria.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

There was not any case of public interest in the police-court yesterday.

THE METROPOLITAN HALL SERVICES.—On Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Wednesday evening special religious services, for the purpose of affording the public an opportunity of engaging in Divine worship on the week-day evenings, took place in the above-named hall, when the Rev. Eustace Giles, sen., Rathmines Baptist Chapel, was the special preacher. The service was commenced with singing a hymn, after which Mr. Giles engaged in prayer, and next read a Scripture lesson from the twelfth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians. He took his text from the twentieth verse of the same chapter, in which St. Paul expresses fear lest there would be found amongst them debates, strifes, &c., when he came. In his discourse, the rev. preacher drew attention to the fact that, though there was a diversity of denominations amongst Christians, yet there was real unity in the Lord. He showed that the gifts of grace were diversified in former times, and that some were given the power of prophecy, the gift of healing, and the ability to interpret unknown tongues. Abraham was given faith, Moses meekness, Job patience, David devotion, Solomon wisdom, and Paul zeal. Just as the stars differed in size, appearance, distance, and colour, and the planets in their revolutions, extent of orbits, and velocities, yet were all lighted with the same sort of light, so were the differences amongst Christian denominations; for they were all united in the one head—the Lord Jesus Christ. That the latter was the case the preacher enforced with much ability and earnestness, and at considerable length The service was concluded with singing and the pronouncing of the blessing about a quarter to ten, when the congregation separated.

AUSTRIAN THREATS.—The concentration of Austrian troops on the left bank of the Po has been followed by a similar movement on the opposite side. The fortifications of Piacenza are being strengthened. The right bank of the Mincio is watched by General La Marmora's division. The intentions of Austria are still veiled in obscurity. She is awaiting the issue of the meeting at Warsaw, in order to mature her plans. In the meantime, she now and then throws out significant hints with respect to the nature of her designs. The following is extracted from an article which lately appeared in the *Verona Gazette*, her principal organ in Italy:—"*See Naples and die!* Such is the cry which you [the person addressed is Victor Emmanuel] will hear from the mouths of the Lazzaroni of Santa Lucia. To that cry, the death-knell of your own ambition, a terrible response will shortly be given by the three monarchs assembled at Warsaw."—*Letter from Naples.*

FRENCH HINTS TO AUSTRIA.—Two words only respecting a province which greatly occupies public opinion—we refer to Venetia. It is announced that General Benedek has been nominated commander-in-chief of the army of occupation in that province. The simplest common sense suffices to show that Austria does not and cannot think of abandoning her defensive attitude; the interview at Warsaw, it is known in advance, will in no respect change her position in the Peninsula. It would consequently have, perhaps, been better to have sent to Venice a governor general instead of a military governor. It does not belong to us to prejudice the resolutions adopted by Austria, and still less to discuss the persons she designs to choose for her service. But it will be permitted to us to hint that the choice might have been more happy. A member of the Imperial Family, the brother of Francis Joseph, Prince Maximilian, is kindly remembered at Venice—a thing which cannot ordinarily be said of Princes of the House of Austria.—*Constitutionnel.*

CROWN LANDS OF CANADA.—The report of the Commissioners of the Crown Lands of Canada for the last year serves again to remind us of the vast territorial extent of the colony, and the yet immense undeveloped resources which it possesses. Of the 212,000,000 acres in Canada which are drained by the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, there are not at present one-fifth which have been brought into cultivation. Each successive year, though it adds its hundreds and thousands of acres to the quantity disposed of, still leaves the great bulk untouched, and the absorption at the rate of a million of acres every year would require two centuries before the public lands of Canada were fully occupied. A large portion of the land of the colony, like that of every other country, is ill adapted for cultivation; but leaving a wide margin for the waste and uncultivable tracts, it will require, at the present rate of progress, more than 200 years to settle and cultivate the lands yet undisposed of. During the last year the quantity sold was but 401,000 acres, and the average selling price was only a trifle over a dollar an acre, the total amount realised by sales being 475,000 dols.—*Canadian News.*

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—The Right Hon. Frederick Peel, who has been nominated Secretary of the Treasury in the room of Mr. S. Laing, M.P., now Finance Minister for India, is the second son of the late Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P. He was born in 1823, and was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, gaining considerable honours in both institutions. In 1845 he took his A.B. degree as 8th junior optimi and 6th classic. He was called to the bar in 1849, but never practised. In this latter year he was returned M.P. for Leominster, and on the 7th of May in that year signalised himself by his maiden speech in favour of the Parliamentary Oaths (Jews) Bill. The hon gentleman represented Leominster up to 1852, and Bury from 1852 to 1857, not being returned at the general election of the latter year. He was Under Secretary for the Colonies 1851-52 and 1853-55; Under Secretary for War 1855-57; and, on resigning office, owing to the loss of his seat in Parliament, was made a Privy Councillor. He was again returned for Bury in 1859.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 24.—The Emperor has received an autograph letter from the Czar, in which it is said he explains that in this meeting of Sovereigns at Warsaw, there is nothing hostile to France. A letter from Posen says that the large camp formed near Warsaw, and where it was thought the troops would pass the winter, is now nearly empty. The regiments are leaving every day for the South. This sudden change has caused great astonishment.

The *Pays* says they have positive information to the effect that King Victor Emmanuel will make his entry into Naples on the 27th instant. He was to commence his march thither, after having assured himself that the vote by universal suffrage had called him to that capital. The last news of the French army in Syria is, that Colonel Beaufort d'Hautpoul, after establishing a General-in-chief, the Christian administration at Deir el Kammar, had gone into the country east of the Lebanon. As a matter of course the Druses fled on hearing the approach of the French troops, and have taken refuge in that most inaccessible part of the mountain called the Hooran. M. F. de Lesseps has returned to Egypt to try if the effect of his presence there will hasten the termination of the works of the Suez Canal. The Archbishop of Naples is staying at the Dominican Friars' Convent at Lyons, but it is said he intends to make Marseilles his place of residence. The decree is just published opening the Empire of Birmah to French commerce. This announcement will give great satisfaction to the French people, who have long been jealous of the magnitude and importance of England's commercial relations in the East, where they possess so little. The *Moniteur* tells us that charges are again allowed to circulate freely up the Boulevard de Sebastopol as far as the Rue d'Enfer; had they announced the opening of the Chemin du Paradis it would have been a more gratifying piece of intelligence to the Parisians. One of the Kabyle chiefs who took part in the grand fantasiam honour of the Emperor's visit to Algeria, and who received a wound in his eye on the occasion, has just arrived here; he has come to consult the oculist in hopes of recovering his sight. In Algeria they have had a constant succession of earthquakes this year, and each mail brings accounts of new ones; but, fortunately, they have not been attended with any very serious consequences.

For the last week we have been enjoying what the French call St. Martin's summer—the sun is actually warmer, and the weather altogether more delightful than any we have had this year before.

Correspondence from Paris is to the 23rd instant, and reports thus :—

The Warsaw interview is the chief topic of conversation here. The semi-official papers are instructed to din it into their readers' ears that it will lead to nothing but an exposure of the "want of sympathy between the three great Northern Courts." From this it is easy to infer that the French Government is uneasy as to the decision which may be taken at a conference which the aggressions of France have called into existence.

There is not much to report to-day from Southern Italy. The farce of universal suffrage has been performed by this time, and everywhere the most perfect "unanimity" is said to have been displayed. It would have been surprising had it been otherwise. We know that at Nice, in the spring of the current year for instance, the number of votes recorded in favour of annexation actually exceeded the number of voters inscribed. When universal suffrage performed such miracles in a district notoriously averse to a change of masters, "unanimity" is the least that can be expected in the Two Sicilies, where the feeling in favour of annexation is quite as strong as at Nice it was the reverse.

Some further, but very brief particulars have reached me of the battle of Isernia between the Piedmontese and the Neapolitans. It would appear that a column of troops under Von Michel had been sent to pursue some Garibaldians in the province of Molisa, and were instructed at the same time to reconnoitre the frontier. This column fell in with Cialdini's advanced guard, and some skirmishing ensued, which led to a general action. The Neapolitans, according to my informant, fought very badly, and Cialdini's victory was pursued in all very little cost. The Neapolitans fell back to Venafro, the Piedmontese following at their heels. A second engagement was expected to take place there, but Von Michel evidently considered his troops too demoralised to risk a second encounter, and hurried them off by forced marches to Capua. Cialdini's head-quarters are now at Venafro.

According to the *Patrie* Victor Emmanuel will not arrive at Naples until the 28th, "the day after the result of the vote of universal suffrage is proclaimed."

A letter from Naples in the *Debats* describes the arrival there of the British Legion, under Major Styles :—

"This morning the ovations which marked the entry of Garibaldi were renewed in honour of the landing of the British Legion. This body of men, about 1,000 strong, arrived at about eleven a.m yesterday, but though there are in Naples more than 40 convents with vast barracks sufficient to afford accommodation for 25,000 men, no quarters could be found for them, and they had to remain on board until this morning. They marched into town through the arsenal, and the National Guard was sent to meet them, preceded and accompanied by a compact crowd of about 10,000 men. Flowers were showered in such quantities that every private of the legion had a bouquet and a wreath in his musket, and the head of the National Guard a gigantic union jack was borne aloft, with the words, '*Nec opprimere, nec opprimi*,' printed across it; the legion returned the compliment by hoisting the Sardinian colours. The bands of the gendarmerie and the National Guard walked in advance, playing 'God save the Queen.' They halted in the square before the palace. General Fur sallied forth, and compliments and embraces flowed in mutual appearance. The Britons were cheered, ladies mingled with the crowd waving handkerchiefs, and the enthusiasm of the *vivas* was such as not to be damped even by the rain, which began to fall in torrents. At last the men filed off down the Via Toledo. I must abandon any attempt to describe the 'hurrahs,' the *vivas*, the waving of handkerchiefs from the windows, and all the other manifestations of popular welcome. It was perfect delirium. As for these 'Ecossais' of the legion (*ces hommes d'une tenue de dandy*), these impassive and lymphatic (!) sons of Albion were not a little moved, and hardly knew how to express their gratification at such an enthusiastic reception. But for the rain the illuminations which took place on the evening would have been very brilliant."

In to-day's *Constitutionnel* M. Grandguillot devotes a leader to Austria. After "damning with faint praise" the liberal reforms introduced by the Emperor Francis Joseph, as concession which could be considered only wise than as a bitter blow to the *régime du sabre* which still prevails in France, the official scribe proceeds as follows:—

"Two words only respecting a province which greatly occupies public opinion—we refer to Venetia. It is announced that General Benedek has been nominated commander-in-chief of the army of occupation in that province. The simplest common sense suffices to show that Austria does not and cannot think of abandoning her defensive attitude; the interview of Warsaw, it is known in advance, will in no way change her position in the Peninsula. It would consequently have, perhaps, been better to have sent to Venice a governor general instead of a military governor. It does not belong to us to prejudge the resolutions adopted by Austria, and still less to discuss the persons she designs to choose for her service. But it will be permitted to us to hint that the choice might have been more happy. A member of the Imperial family, the brother of Francis Joseph, Prince Maximilian, is kindly remembered at Venice—a thing which cannot ordinarily be said of Princes of the House of Austria.

The *Moniteur* has a long article about Syria. In substance it is to the effect that General Beaufort's expedition has proved a failure, and that more troops will be wanted. In a word, the article is just what was to be expected—a preliminary hint that the permanent occupation of the country by those agents of civilisation, the Zouaves, can alone preserve the East from "anarchy."

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH LEGION AT NAPLES.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT).

NAPLES, OCT. 14.—The long expected Emperour came in this morning with a portion of the British Legion, and was followed later in the day by the Melazzo with another portion. Salutes were fired and returned, and the city was all alive with expectation. It was believed, of course, that they would have landed immediately, especially as they had been so long on the voyage, the Melazzo having left England on the 24th of September, and the Emperour a week later. By some most astonishing mismanagement, however, or want of management, no barracks had been assigned them and no kind of preparation whatever. Let the blame rest wherever it may, I conceive the whole affair to be most disgraceful. Our countrymen had received several weeks; their arrival had been the common talk of the whole of the city, and yet when they entered the port there was not a place for them to rest their heads. I went on board in the afternoon by special permission, and talked with the officers and men. They were indignant at being kept in their wooden prison for more than 24 hours after their arrival, and, rather than remain, expressed their willingness to sleep on the ground ashore. The cook and his staff had gone ashore, feeling confident that the legion would have landed, so that our brave countrymen on the first day of their arrival in Naples were compelled to dine on bread and butter and biscuit. The voyage had been favourable, though the Melazzo people complained of having been kept 10 days in Cagliari, and all said that there was no system on board—breakfast sometimes not being served until 10 or 11 o'clock, and dinner at not before 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening. "Some of the fellows I have seen in a half starving state" said one man. I never saw a finer body of men in my life, and I have no doubt but that they will do honour to the British name. We have all classes of men—such as officers, doctors, and lawyers, and tradesmen, and public employés, and all anxious to push on to the front, but they want a week's feeding up and good training. There are many old soldiers, and in the ranks we have dozens of men who were officers.

A very painful incident happened as soon as the vessels entered, and one to which I desire to allude with the greatest possible reserve at present. Major Styles was put under arrest and still remains so, in his hotel in Santa Lucia, with a sentinel at the door. I regret that the entrance of the legion should have been inaugurated by such a fact, and that greater publicity than was necessary should have been given to transactions which might have been examined into in England or on board ship. Styles expresses the most perfect willingness to submit to a full inquiry, and, such being the case, why was not that inquiry made in a more private manner, before the harsh measures which I have already noted were resorted to, and the scandal avoided of a commanding officer being under arrest while the regiment was parading in triumph through the town! It is premature, of course, to enter into the charges which are made, but I shall watch the procedure impartially. It was a gay sight which the red coats presented on board, and great crowds of people had collected to catch a glimpse; the general expectation, of course, was that they would have landed, and parties of the National Guards, and of all classes of society, with banners at their heads, went down to greet them. The harbour was crowded with boats full of people, who circled about the newly-arrived vessels, shouting "*Viva Inghilterra*," "*Viva gli Inglesi*!" and bouquets of flowers were sent on board as presents. I remained till late, and then finding that there was no chance of there being any landing went on shore.

OCTOBER 15.—It was a sulky, drizzling morning, and we were in despair lest the brilliant spectacle might be spoilt by the rain. As 10 o'clock, however, approached the sun deigned to smile upon us a little, and then retired into his gloomy reserve, and so he continued yielding and sulking the whole day. There was brightness, however, just sufficient to put us in good humour, so early in the morning every one was turned out. The Neapolitans, of course, were out a la *prima mattina*, so fond are they of spectacle, and it would require a brush dipped in the rainbow to paint all that passed before me on this striking occasion. I saw a landing of 650 of our countrymen. On driving through the town we found almost every one like ourselves, making for the arsenal, before the gates of which were assembled vast crowds of people; but, hearing that the procession was to come out at the other side, just under the windows from which, not two months since, I saw the Bourbons looking out, we hurried back and took up our place under the balcony from which Ferdinand II. periodically reviewed whole regiments of monks following in procession the image of their patron saint. What a mighty change! The ladders were planted against the gateway, and the lilies had not only faded, but had been removed by the hands of the workmen at 1s 8d a day. Thus falls a dynasty of despots—of despots who will not learn from experience or march with the age, who regard themselves as Vicegerents of God, and all the earth as their, and the cattle (read "Italians") on a thousand hills. There are Padre Gavazzi and Saffi; the Padre comes up to us and talks of the great movement of which he is the Luther, and hopes, with the blessing of God, that he may give some light to the people. He passes on amid cheers of "Gavazzi! Gavazzi!" Then comes procession after procession of National Guards with flags; of the populace shouting "*Viva Inghilterra*," "*Viva gli Inglesi*!" and we take off our hats; of crowds headed by young women with banners over their shoulders, and flowers and evergreens; and the Piazza is crowded with thousands of human beings, many of them doubtless only curious to see a spectacle, many of them, however, entering deeply into the spirit of the day and the scene, and regarding it as an expression of the public mind in favour of liberty; and the English—honoured name—were the great centre of interest. Remember, a year ago, when the war in Lombardy was raging, that Englishmen were pooh-poohed in Naples, and now they are overwhelmed with honours. Why? Because we have spent our thousands for the Italian cause? No! This change of feeling is a homage to our national integrity and consistency; and he every Englishman remember that he is an element in the sovereign position of the nation, and is bound, as a true son of his country, to stand by and maintain the eternal principles of honour. For myself, I think, we should have merited yet more if, amid the sympathies which every man must feel with struggling Italy, we had been more precise in condemning certain lines of conduct, instead of calling black white, or trying to gloss over what is indefensible. I cannot, however, keep the crowds standing while I am moralising. Here they are surging on, and music and clapping of hands announce that at last the real business of the day is beginning. The flags of the National Guard appear above the arsenal, and then the newly-created militia, really fine-looking military men, and they are greeted on all sides with "*Vivas*" sung to the tunes of Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel. There is a great display of white handkerchiefs, and the "*Vivas*" and the clappings are redoubled as the English appear, and all pass under the palace windows, flanked and thronged by thousands of spectators, who applaud them to the echo. They carry the tricoloured flag, with "*Viva Vittoria Emmanuele*" inscribed upon it, every man has a bouquet on his bayonet and a dahlia on his breast, and young Styles has a garland round his hat. A finer set of young fellows I never looked upon. Heaven preserve them amid the danger to which they will be exposed! But where is the Colonel who should have been on horseback at the head of his men, or the Minister of War, or the Pro-Dictator, or some of the authorities, to greet the representatives of the freest nation in the world? Let us pass by that—and much else—and watch the procession. Behind the English comes another battalion of the National Guard, bearing the glorious banner of Old England in the front. What Englishman in a foreign land does not look upon it without pride and affection? They all move on in front of the palace, and then circle round the great Square, amid the shouts of tens of thousands of the people, and then form in column, the National Guards parallel with the English. Look round on the scene. How gay, striking, and impressive! Sullen and gloomy looks the Royal Palace behind; the palaces off either side are well filled with people; just in front are the equestrian statues of the Bourbons, covered up with sheets, and the long legs of one of them peep out, as if threatening to run away if he could. After a few minutes' pause all was in motion again towards the Toledo, where every window is decorated with a flag, and the spectacle is as grand and as brilliant as it can well be imagined. There is a sea of human heads, and, moving backwards and forwards as they do continually, they remind one of the *peccee*, as they call them here, on the agitated surface of the Mediterranean. In some windows, flowers and evergreens are showered down, and *Vivas* are shouted and handkerchiefs are waved and all. Some dirty young gamins were calling out "*Viva nostri fratelli i Inglesi*!" It is always pleasant to find relatives turn up unexpectedly in foreign land, especially if they do not make exorbitant demands upon the pocket; but as I looked upon our new connexions I felt that, except on the most Christian principle, I should be indisposed to acknowledge the relationship. "Still the *gamins* shouted "*Viva gli Inglesi*!" Were I to write a ream, I could only what I have already said—it was a brilliant spectacle; it was a kind and courteous reception on the part of the Neapolitans, who are as kind-hearted a people as any on earth, and who are what they are, not because they have not all the elements of good within them, but because the image of God within them has been defaced by brutal rulers, and yet more by ignorance, superstitious, abandoned, and self-seeking priests. I could note many incidents of interest—how a jolly monk headed one procession with a flag on his shoulder; how a woman headed another; how a fine looking British officer had been caught by the board by an elderly lady—it was a pity that she was not young—and kissed. But here we are at the gates of the temporary barrack of the legion. The National Guard file off and our countrymen enter amid the shouts of the crowd. I thought at times the demonstration might have been warmer, but half the houses were unoccupied, and the people out of town; the doubtful weather kept many away, and especially the ladies, who would not dare to wet the soles of their feet; and there is a strong reactionary feeling and much timidity. At the back of the building is a large yard, where the battalion was formed, and cheers were given for Major Styles, who is a great favourite with the men. The band of the National Guard arrived, and played "God save the Queen" in good style, and we did the lady of our land the honours due to her, and then the hymn to Garibaldi, the glorious Garibaldi, played. Venders of every kind of eatables crept in and plied their frauds most busily, and the appearance of the police, who were most courteous and attentive in appointing persons to regulate the price and guard the pockets of the men. All seemed to be delighted with the day, in good spirits and looking forward to be sent to the front. "Three cheers for old England!" they shouted over and over again as they marched out, and it was pleasant for one who yearns after his country to hear them joining in chorus as they walked to the city and winding up with the hurdes of "Merry Old England." I have fault to find again with the arrangements, or non-arrangements. Until the last moment of their entering the barracks, and it was only by special exertion that rations were sent up for the men; but everything is in order. Later in the day there was almost a refusal to march forwards unless Major Styles was liberated, so that Colonel Peard was compelled to enter into some explanations in order to restore order. Of course no doubt the honourable and good intentions of those who have the direction of this unpleasant incident, but I still think that there has been much precipitation and imprudence.

SARDINIA.

A letter from Turin of the 21st says :—

"The news of the day is serious, and the Government is on the alert. Five new battalions of the National Guard are to be called out, and the period of service of those already under arms is to be prolonged for forty days. As soon as the annexation of Naples shall have been officially completed, there will be a levy of 100,000 men throughout the whole of Italy, and it is hoped that there will be an army of 300,000 in line by spring. The 56 infantry regiments now existing will be divided into four battalions. Some of the regiments have present only two battalions, but a third is in actual course of formation. The 56 battalions of Bersaglieri are likewise to be put on a complete footing. The army of Garibaldi will also be regularly organised, and supply the *cadras* for new regiments. If Austria declares war, action is believed that a six will not prove a sufficient time for deliberation, and that her attack will be bold and vehement. The opinion of the Sardinian Government may be seen by the following language of one of its least noticed but most judicious organs, the *Piccolo Corriere d'Italia* :—

"'During the last three months we have been pointing out the warlike tendencies of the Austrian Court, and we have never been deceived by its pacific protestations. We repeat to-day on reliable information from Vienna that war is there resolved upon, and that Austria means to play her last card, although the result of the Warsaw congress may not be wholly favourable to her designs, no one doubts but that she will immediately cross the Mincio and the Po. We need not be alarmed, but neither must we be asleep.'

"This language truly represents the feeling which exists in all government circles, and the acts of the Government are quite in keeping with its tenor."

THE PAPAL STATES.

A letter from Rome, in the *Monde*, gives the following statistical details :—

"The Catholic world is divided into 1,007 bishoprics, or prelacies with episcopal jurisdiction under different titles—apostolic vicariates, abbatial jurisdictions, or territories *nullius diocesis*. Of the 7,007, 681 are in Europe, 128 in Asia, 99 in Africa, 156 in America, and 23 in Oceania. In Europe there are 2 patriarchs, 116 archbishops, 484 bishops, 43 concathedrals, 15 abbots or priors with quasi-episcopal jurisdiction, 6 military chaplains, 18 vicars, delegates, and apostolical prefects; in Asia there are 6 patriarchs 3 archbishops, 54 bishops, 65 apostolical vicars and prefects. In Africa there are 10 bishops, and 19 apostolical vicars and prefects. In America there are 22 archbishops, 118 bishops, and 9 apostolical vicars. In Oceania, 2 archbishops, 12 bishops, 8 apostolical vicars, 1 apostolical prefect. As regards Europe, the following is the detail:—In Italy, 1 patriarch, 47 archbishops, 215 bishops, 44 con-cathedrals, 11 abbatial territories, and 1 military chaplain. In Spain, 9 archbishops, 45 bishops, 1 concathedral, 1 military chaplains or prelates. Portugal—1 patriarch, 2 archbishops, 14 bishops. France—16 archbishops, 65 bishops, 1 military chaplain. Belgium and Holland—2 archbishops, 7 bishops, 1 apostolical vicar. Austrian Empire—16 archbishops, 48 bishops, 1 abbot, 1 military chaplain. Germanic Confederation—6 archbishops, 18 bishops, 3 apostolical vicars or delegates. United Kingdom of Great Britain—3 archbishops, 38 bishops, 3 apostolical vicars. North of Europe—2 archbishops, 14 bishops, 2 apostolical vicars. Malta, Greece, Turkey—6 archbishops, 14 bishops, 8 apostolical vicars or prelates under different names. Switzerland—5 bishops, 1 abbot, and two apostolical prefects."

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin letter in the *Augsburgh Gazette* has the following :—

"The regulations for the new organisation of the Landwehr will be published shortly; the Government wishes to complete the organisation of the army, if possible, before the meeting of the Chambers, as it is anxious to prove that the proposed organisation makes the Landwehr a reality, and not merely a deceit, existing on paper only. The actual number of battalions and their division into two catagories is maintained. The Prussian army will, therefore, comprise 116 battalions of the Landwehr of the first category, each battalion 1,026 men strong, and 116 of the second category, each battalion consisting of 814 men, making a grand total of 212,000 men. The 24 regiments of cavalry will all belong to the second category. The light cavalry is to be supplied with short carbines."

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The *Nord* has the following:—

"It may be remembered that some time ago letters from Paris in certain journals spoke of a difference which was said to have arisen between the Emperor and M. Thouvenel, relative to the affairs of Italy, and announced an approaching Ministerial modification. Our own information, however, enables us to state that there was no foundation for those rumours. The Emperor Napoleon, we learn, is resolved at the present moment to change neither his Ministry nor his expectant attitude. After having at Villafranca removed to a distance Austria, who was too near the French frontiers, and broken the meshes of the web which that power had cast over Italy, France in no respect meant to assume the responsibility of subsequent events. Resolved not to exceed the limits which her true interests assigned her, she has confined herself to giving prudent counsels; but she is not more disposed to encourage and to aid the attemps of Italy on Venetia than to allow Austria to attempt the restoration of the political edifice which has been destroyed. As to the firm resolution to remain absolutely neutral, the Emperor has proved it by the rupture of diplomatic relations with Piedmont. At Rome his language and policy have not varied, and if Baron Brenier did not accompany Francis II. to Gaeta, it was because his doing so might appear to engage France. Such is the position; and as it presents nothing that can prevent an understanding with the other powers, when the moment shall arrive, so it contains nothing that can call for a Ministerial resignation."

THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

The following letter from Constantinople explains with clearness the present financial position of Turkey. The introductory explanation of the intrigues directed against the Grand Vizier will also be found interesting:—

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 12.—Mehemet Kibriali Pasha, the Grand Vizier, arrived here from Salonica yesterday morning. Great efforts have been made by certain of the Ministers to prevent the return of his Highness to the capital. The necessity of the extension of his tour of inspection to Bosnia and the Herzegovina, strongly insisted on by the Russian Minister, and, I believe, by the French Ambassador also, afforded a good pretext. I am informed that a decree, ordering the Grand Vizier to proceed to Bosnia, was actually signed by the Sultan, but ere this may be, his presence in Constantinople was ultimately considered necessary. I cannot but think that, in one respect, the return of Mehemet Kibriali Pasha is to be regretted. Much good had unquestionably resulted from his mission, and his recall gives Russia the opportunity of saying that an inquiry instituted in consequence of her representations to the Great Powers has been confined to the provinces in which it was least needed. Something to this effect has, I believe, already been alleged by the Russian Government, which expresses itself by no means satisfied with the course taken by the Porte. Some important changes in the Ministry are likely to occur, as it is a matter of notoriety that the Grand Vizier cannot act with either Riza Pasha, the Minister of War, or Mehemet Ali Pasha, the Grand Admiral. The two latter Ministers possess much influence with the Sultan, which will probably not fail to prove too strong for their opponent.

Prince Couza, whose ceremonial visit to the Sultan has been so long delayed, arrived in Constantinople on Saturday. His highness, who is attended by a numerous suite, occupies the Palace of Emirghian, which has been placed at his disposition by the Government during his stay in the capital.

The official paper of Wednesday last published the following observations, which, whatever their object, amount to a formal recognition of the elevation of Prince Michel to the throne of Servia :—

"It is by an error that certain papers have asserted that after the death of Prince Milosch in Servia the accession (*avenement*) of Prince Michel Obrenowitch having been recognised by the Senate and the people, the Sublime Porte has accepted the *fait accompli*.

"There is nothing in this event which had not been foreseen, and consequently provided for by the Imperial Government. Thus it was that, by virtue of instructions previously given in view of certain eventualities, Osman Pasha, governor of the fortress of Belgrade, repaired immediately, in full uniform, and followed by his staff, to offer his felicitations to Prince Michel.

"On this occasion the Prince Michel Obrenowitch prayed Osman Pasha to convey to the Imperial Government the expression of his sentiments of devotion and fidelity, and to assure it especially of his most sincere harmony would not cease to exist between the Sovereign Court and the Principality of Servia."

The budget, which we have been so long taught to expect at the hands of the Government, is, I am told, really to appear before long. Much difficulty has necessarily been experienced by the Finance Commission in ascertaining with tolerable accuracy the receipts and expenditure of departments of State, in nearly all of which great abuses exist. The result of the investigation, when it comes to be made public, will be found to corroborate the following, which I give as an approximation only to the exact statement of account.

The total revenue of the Ottoman Government for the financial year 1276 of the Hegira, which began in March, 1860, of the Christian era, may be estimated at 1,252,000,000 piastres, or about £11,380,000. The expenditure, on the other hand, was set down at 1,475,500,000 piastres, or about £13,412,000. There would therefore, be an excess of expenditure over income of 223,500,000 piastres, or about £2,031,800. The revenue has of late years been steadily increasing, and by an improvement in the mode of collection a still larger augmentation of its amount might be easily effected. It, therefore, Government could but reduce its expenditure by something like the amount of the above deficit, the finances of the country might soon be placed on a satisfactory footing. This but for an amount to which I am about to advert, might appear the merest truism. Nearly the whole of the Government employés, civil and military, are, however, in arrear of pay, and no inconsiderable portion of next year's revenue has been anticipated. It is, too, more than probable that the army estimates, although larger than those of ordinary years, will be inadequate to meet the increased outlay occasioned by the civil war in Syria. To square the account a loan, sufficient in amount to place some £8,000,000 at the actual disposal of the State, would appear to me indispensable. An increase of revenue larger than would suffice to pay the interest of such loan might safely, and without imprudence, be reckoned upon for next year. This, too, with only a moderate amount of mismanagement on the part of Ministers, would not fail to assume larger proportions year by year.

In order to look the deficit of the current year in the face, Ministers have, at the instigation of the Finance Commission, decided upon certain retrenchments by virtue of which the balance of receipts and expenditure would not remain a very heavy one on the wrong side of the account. These retrenchments the Government believes it will make from the revenue of the current year. They would, therefore, be more accurately described as reductions of the estimates originally stated. The following are a few of the more prominent items :—First and foremost, the Sultan has consented to reduce the allowance for his civil list of 152,420,000 piastres, or about £1,385,600, by 45,558,000 piastres, or about £386,800. The army estimates, including those of the ordnance, amounted to 323,470,000 piastres, or about £4,758,800. These it is proposed to reduce by 77,970,000 piastres, or about £706,800. Again, the requirements for the department of the Minister of Marine, estimated at 98,355,000 piastres, or about £895,200, are to suffer a diminution of 25,755,000 piastres, or about £234,100. Greater or less deductions will also be made from nearly all of the sums demanded for the service of the various other departments, and a considerable saving will be effected by a diminution of the amounts heretofore annually dedicated to the religious ceremonies at Mecca, and which fell but little short of half a million sterling. By these means an economy of 181,411,500 piastres, or about £1,649,100, is to be practised, and the deficit reduced from 223,500,000 piastres, or about £2,031,800 to 42,088 piastres or about £382,700.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The Montreal Ocean Mail Steamship Company's screw-steamer North American, Captain Aitton, from Quebec on the 13th, arrived in the Mersey about five o'clock on Wednesday evening, bringing 118 passengers. A telegraphic summary of her advices has been already published.

The New York papers to hand are only one day later than those brought by the Persia, and the Canadian contains nothing of importance, with the exception of the following dispatch announcing the arrival of the Prince of Wales at New York on the afternoon of the 11th instant :—

"The Prince of Wales and suite arrived at the battery at two p.m., amid the booming of cannon and cheering of thousands. He was received by Mayor Wood and other notables. After reviewing the militia, which he did in colonel's uniform, he proceeded up Broadway in an open barouche, drawn by six coal-black horses. The most unbounded enthusiasm prevailed. Broadway was densely packed with human beings of all classes, house windows packed to overflowing, house tops completely covered, and every available square inch covered. The demonstration here entirely eclipsed all others; the Atlantic cable and Japanese celebrations cannot be compared with it. Half a million of people lined Broadway, and there was a splendid military display. The Prince looked well, and was apparently in good spirits, continually bowing to the people. The weather was fine—a lovely day. Seats sold, on Broadway, at from 5 dols. to 20 dols. Crowds. It was a grand sight to see the waving of handkerchiefs. There was a good display of British flags."

The municipal elections in Baltimore on the 10th resulted in the return of the Reform candidate for mayor by an overwhelming majority.

There were a few additional details of the loss of the Connaught. A Boston telegram of the 10th says:—

"When the Minnie Schiffer arrived at the wharf, immediate steps were taken by the agents of the Galway Steamship Company in this city to relieve the wants of the passengers. They were furnished with food and clothes of every description at once. Those bound out of the city were freely furnished with railway tickets to their destination, and those remaining here with boarding-houses and money. Everything that was possible was promptly and cheerfully done by the agents, Joseph Leitch, officers, crew, and employés will leave for England by the Canada next Wednesday. The stewards, sailors, and firemen will go out by the Glasgow, sailing on the 13th."

GARIBALDI'S DAY-DREAM.

[FROM THE GLOBE.]

Those amongst our contemporaries who make a text for commentary this morning of a curious document signed G. Garibaldi, to which we gave insertion yesterday, have oddly enough failed to advert to the fact that it was written at Nice last spring, as stated by the *Times* Neapolitan correspondent. Few letters could be so long retarded in their delivery, without coming to be read in different dispositions from those in and for which they had been written; and Garibaldi's benevolent missive to Europe at large forms no exception to the rule. Nothing certainly now, as then, can be a consummation more devoutly to be wished than that "France and England should frankly and loyally unite" in laying the basis of an European confederation for all international purposes of the maintenance of the right of the strongest. But that the formation of such a frank and loyal union must depend on singleness and unity of view between both contracting parties; and how far this is invariably attainable might be referred to the experience of the volunteer champion of Italian unity himself since last spring.

Garibaldi starts from "the idea of an European confederation, put forward by the Chief of the French Empire"—as if realised—enabling the nations of Europe, and first of all France and England, to dispense with their enormous military and naval armaments. And yet, curiously enough, he speaks of France as "called to arbitrate in Europe by the mass of her concentrated populati n, by the valour of her soldiers, and by the recent prestige of the most brilliant period of her military history." The very means therefore by which France is to dictate disarmament is the military prestige derived from armaments, and the valour and skill to use them acquired by practice. Here is pre-eminently the vocation to induce others to disarm by virtue of the fact that she is armed to the teeth herself, and has shown how brilliantly she can open a war for an idea, and close it by an annexation. There was a King of France once who restored Savoy, after conquering it, to an ancestor of the *Re Galantuomo* because he could not bear to keep it from a prince who was so much of a gentleman. Times are changed in these respects since the sixteenth century; though a leading ruler of our day in some other respects, curiously forms himself on the model afforded, according to the latest historian, by our Eighth Harry—for he says Mr. Froude, "his own engineer, inventing improvements in artillery, and new constructions in ship-building; and this not with the condescending incapacity of a royal amateur, but with thorough workmanlike understanding." We shall be glad to hear Mr. Whitworth's report of "the thorough workmanlike understanding" of the potentate of our day with whom he has just now held interviews on these subjects, but the more thorough and more workmanlike he has been in his less affected appears of immediate probability that France will be precisely the power to take the desired initiative in beating swords into ploughshares, and recasting rifled guns into gas or steam-pipes.

It has been remarked by a well-known French political essayist, M. Charles de Remusat, that "France has more pretensions than ambition." Now, that is a tickish character to have to deal with, since it will not content itself with compassing solid objects of national policy without making a show of predominant power and influence, even when there are no such subjects in view. Such a show implies the display of force to support it; and that involves imposing military and naval armaments. There is no getting out of this vicious circle of cause and effect of national discords and national burthens without changing national characters. Something may be hoped in this way from the increasing interest in the pursuits of commerce. But, even if Garibaldi's hypothesis were realised by the community of interest thus created between nations—if—as he says "let us suppose"—Europe were to form one State—is it so perfectly certain that "the repose of Europe" would never again have to endure derangement or disturbance? Are there no "manly wars" in the world, and a long peace?" In there no such thing as too long a repose of nations on a common pillow of effeminate indulgence and over-refinement—and has there been no such thing as awakening from such repose in the masculine grasp of barbarians?

We have entire sympathy with the spirit of the dream published as that of Garibaldi, and described as being "one of those dreams in which he loves to indulge, and with which, in his moments of expansion, he loves to entertain his friends." But we may say, with perfect respect, that Garibaldi's own ways of proceeding are not amongst the least considerable obstacles to the early disuse of regular forces. Does he not want their aid himself just now from Piedmont? And when he said of his Hungarian comrades the other day at Caserta, "Their cause is ours, and to help them in their turn is our most sacred duty, which we will accomplish," must he not either have been indulging in another day dream, or meditating exploits which, if successful, would bring him into collision with the regular forces of Central and Northern Europe? Can regular forces be overcome otherwise than by regular forces? If not, the time when "armies will become useless," and superseded everywhere by "a national militia," is not yet at hand. To-be-sure he premises the postulate that Austria and Turkey are in *imine* improved out of existence. "I won't speak of Austria and of the Ottoman Empire, which are doomed to perish for the welfare of the unfortunate populations which they have oppressed for centuries." We may say of Garibaldi as Morton said of Knox—"He is a good man, and his scheme is a devout imagination." But good men, who devise schemes which are devout imaginations, may not the less be the men who, like Knox and Garibaldi, have the faith that moves mountains—that is to say, such material and moral mountains as are moveable.

ITALIAN RAILWAYS.

The union of the various Italian States into one great kingdom has naturally turned the thoughts of the political writers of the Peninsula to the increased facilities which that union will furnish for the construction of a national system of railways. As this is a matter of common interest to European capitalists, we (*Morning Post*) reproduce an extremely sensible and temperate communication addressed on this subject to the *Nazione* of Florence from Milan :—

The importance henceforth attached to the construction of railways in Italy will be the best apology for submitting to the public the following considerations. The Sardinian Minister of Public Works, the Chevalier Jacini, exerts himself to the utmost, and with great intelligence, in order that a system of Italian railways may be carried out as speedily as possible. Jacini is no orator in the Sardinian Parliament; but he is a man in whose hands the portfolio of the Ministry of Public Works is most fittingly placed. He clearly sees that railways ought to be constructed, and that they ought to be constructed as quickly as possible; and therefore he is not at all inclined to act in a spirit of mean and shabby parsimony in a matter that concerns the supreme interests of the new state of all Italy.

In ordinary conditions railroads might be treated just like other roads—namely, as an interest of the State, of the province, and of the commune, which ought to be satisfied in the name of these interests, and of which the burden should be borne by them, according to the local necessity, and without any unusual precipitation. The State and the special provinces, taking into account the means at their disposal, would construct highways, either without or by the aid of advances from the State, and would place them at the service of the citizens, without making them an object of speculation, or allowing others to do so.

"But Italy is not at all in ordinary condition at present, nor ought such to be the course pursued now with reference to such momentous interests.

At present the supreme necessity of the union of Italy—of the fusion of its interests—of its military defence—of the formation, so to speak, of this Italy, for which we have suffered so much, and thought so much, and shed so much blood, requires that at least all the principal lines be made in as brief a term as possible.

The thing of greatest importance is not to save some 50 millions of francs, nor to create delays that they may be made with our own national means, nor to insist that the works be executed by the State, nor to retain for the State the property of the railways. The thing of the greatest importance is that they be made at once.

It is especially important that the Italian people be made aware of the difference between free and despotic governments, and of the fact that, whilst the latter bring in their train apathy, and stagnation, and poverty, and debt, free governments imply progress, and life, and prosperity, and general activity. These last ought to form the most important of all propagandas in favour of Italian liberty and of Italian unity.

It is important that the Italian people should be made to feel strongly the pleasure of knowing each other—of communicating with each other—of mutual intercourse—and of mutual interests. The national union likewise in the thoughts and in the affections of the educated classes will be realised amongst the common people when the inhabitants of the different provinces shall be brought into closer contact.

It is extremely important that foreign capital and foreign talent be employed to fertilise our soil. With railways there arises the opportunity of other undertakings. If foreign capital be the first gainer by our railways, native capital may be employed in the secondary undertakings destined to develope a new activity amongst the people. The very strangers who engage in the undertakings, and who make the roads, will find an opportunity of establishing other works amongst us, and will thus contribute to the education of the Italians themselves. If, meanwhile, the roads be made with foreign capital, our generation will derive all the benefit. Future generations may redeem them in favour of the State, and reduce the tariff to the lowest limits.

The construction of railways at the present crisis of wars, and of suspicions of wars, in which general commerce is arrested by uncertainty, will give a profitable field to unemployed capital (?), and that will tend to the benefit and satisfaction of the populations. It will tend, moreover, to engage a number of our youth in a sphere of activity different from, and preferable to, that of the public offices of the State. If the Government of Italian independence and unity shall engage much French and English capital in the construction of railways, fresh bonds of interest will be created between Italy and the French and English people.

The immediate construction of certain railways has the greatest importance for military strategy, both offensive and defensive, and in this a paltry saving would be quite out of place.

Railways economise the forces of the army, and allow more to be done with fewer means, and at less expense. Internal order is likewise thereby consolidated, and great facilities afforded for the movements of the troops and of the national guards, henceforth so important in Italy.

For the political union of the distant provinces it is of great importance that the *personnel* of Government—all the deputies, all the administrative authorities—should frequently be imported in cases to produce a considerable distance. It is not a slight affair to found an Administration; and to that the railways will contribute admirably.

The question of the political capital of Italy will also be greatly simplified by a good net of railways, which will serve to counteract the too great administrative centralisation.

In the provinces, which have but few communal roads, such as those of Southern Italy, the railways can, with advantage, assist in supplying those wanting in the communes. By facilitating the transport and the sale of agricultural products, the inhabitants of those regions will be still more gained over to the national cause from the advantages which they will experience. This has happened in Spain, which has benefited extremely by the new modes of communication, both as regards finance and national activity.

For these reasons, and for others which it would be too long to enumerate, we ought gladly to accept the co-operation of foreign capital. We ought rather to grant to the contractors every facility instead of delaying the construction of railways. But the great thing, we repeat, is that they be made speedily, and especially those railways which possess a strategical importance ought to be first created.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart